

Interfaces in Linguistics

New Research Perspectives

Edited by

RAFFAELLA FOLLI AND CHRISTIANE ULBRICH

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

OXFORD

UNIVERSITY PRESS

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford.

It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship,
and education by publishing worldwide in

Oxford New York

Auckland Cape Town Dar es Salaam Hong Kong Karachi

Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Nairobi

New Delhi Shanghai Taipei Toronto

With offices in

Argentina Austria Brazil Chile Czech Republic France Greece

Guatemala Hungary Italy Japan Poland Portugal Singapore

South Korea Switzerland Thailand Turkey Ukraine Vietnam

Oxford is a registered trade mark of Oxford University Press
in the UK and in certain other countries

Published in the United States

by Oxford University Press Inc., New York

© editorial matter and organization Raffaella Folli and Christiane Ulbrich 2010

© the chapters their several authors 2010

The moral rights of the author have been asserted

Database right Oxford University Press (maker)

First published 2009

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means,
without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press,
or as expressly permitted by law, or under terms agreed with the appropriate
reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction
outside the scope of the above should be sent to the Rights Department,
Oxford University Press, at the address above

You must not circulate this book in any other binding or cover
and you must impose the same condition on any acquirer

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

Data available

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Data available

Typeset by SPI Publisher Services, Pondicherry, India

Printed in Great Britain on acid-free paper by

CPI Antony Rowe, Chippenham, Wiltshire

ISBN 978-0-19-956723-2 (Hbk)

978-0-19-956724-9 (Pbk)

1 3 5 7 9 10 8 6 4 2

16

Second Occurrence Focus and the Acoustics of Prominence*

JONATHAN HOWELL

16.1 Introduction

The interpretation of a variety of different linguistic expressions show sensitivity to phonological prominence, among them quantificational adverbs, determiner quantifiers, counterfactuals, generics, modals, comparatives, superlatives, and negation. Jackendoff (1972) called this phenomenon ‘association with focus’. The constituent which receives prominence and associates with a focus-sensitive expression is known as the focus associate, focus argument, or simply the focus. Often, the choice of focus associate yields truth-conditional effects, as illustrated by the minimal pair in (1) with the focus-sensitive adverb *only*. We can imagine a scenario on which (1a) is true and (1b) false, and vice versa. Prominence on the focus associate is marked with capital letters.

- (1) a. Mary *only* offered CAKE to Sue.
- b. Mary *only* offered cake to SUE.

Second occurrence focus (SOF) is the label given to the repeated occurrence of a particular association with focus. One of the first examples in the formal semantics literature comes from Partee (1991).¹

* I was fortunate to present different versions of this work at several venues. I wish to thank audiences at the Cornell Linguistics department, 4th Joint ASA/ASJ Meeting, 2007 LSA Annual Meeting, MOT2007, WCCFL26, SPINE2007 and OnLI2007. Thanks also to the participants of the experiments for their patience and to the following individuals for discussion: Johanna Brugman, Abby Cohn, Adam Cooper, Effi Georgala, Carlos Gussenhoven, Hyun Kyung Hwang, Florian Jaeger, Dan Kaufman, Bob Ladd, Amanda Miller, Mats Rooth, and Michael Wagner. And last but not least, thanks to two anonymous reviewers.

¹ She notes that similar examples are found in Gussenhoven (1983), Roberts (1990), and Krifka (1991).

- (2) A: Eva only gave xerox copies to the GRADUATE STUDENTS.
 B: No, PETR only gave xerox copies to the graduate students.

Rooth (1996, 2004) also includes in the category of SOF those cases in which an association with focus has not previously been uttered, but may be implicated. We assume in his example (3) that Susan and Harold are among the set of younger candidates.

- (3) A: The provost and the dean aren't taking any candidates other than Susan and Harold seriously.
 B: Even the CHAIRMAN is only considering younger candidates.

The empirical question addressed in this chapter is whether a potential associate (e.g. *graduate students* in 2B or *younger* in 3B) has phonological prominence. The answer has important consequences for our understanding of focus and the modules of language that conspire to produce it. First, syntactic and semantic theories of association with focus predict that the underlined constituents in (2) and (3) should have prominence; pragmatic theories of association with focus predict that they do not. Second, we also want to understand whether focus phenomena can be modelled in terms of a single notional category focus or givenness, or whether it is necessary to posit two distinct mechanisms. SOF plays an important role in arguments for both views. In the rest of this section, we'll briefly review the role of SOF in these debates and the growing but not yet conclusive experimental research on SOF, which has found small but controversial phonetic differences between SOF associates and their unfocused counterparts.

In section 16.2, I report on a new production study of the acoustics of SOF. The results do not support the view that the associate of a focus-sensitive expression in general, or of *only* in particular, must always have phonological prominence. Indeed, a conflicting prominence pattern is observed, which in section 16.3 I attribute to rhythm based on the results of a second, follow-up production experiment. In section 16.4, I present a perception experiment using a subset of the production data. The perception results do not support the view that listeners use prominence to determine an SOF associate.

16.1.1 *Second Occurrence Focus and Semantic Theory*

According to a grammaticized theory of association with focus (cf. Jackendoff 1972; Rooth 1985; von Stechow 1991) the focus sensitivity of an expression is achieved by a lexical rule that makes direct reference to syntactic annotation, usually known as F(ocus)-marking, or to focus-determined semantic objects,

such as Rooth's (1985, 1992) focus semantic value (FSV). By way of illustration, consider the following simplified definition for *only*.²

- (3) $[[\text{only } [\Phi]]]$ is true iff Φ , and for all $p \in \text{FSV}(\Phi)$, if p is true then $p = \Phi$

Roughly, (3) states that the constituent of *only* and its semantic argument Φ^3 is true if and only if Φ is true and there is no other true alternative in its FSV. The FSV is determined by making substitutions for an F-marked constituent. In (4a), the FSV of *John eats [dinner]_F* is the set in (4b).

- (4) a. John only eats [dinner]_F.
b. $\text{FSV} = \{\text{'John eats breakfast'}, \text{'John eats lunch'}, \text{'John eats dinner'}, \dots\}$

These theories are considered 'weak' (Rooth 1992) because it must be stipulated for each focus-sensitive expression how it operates on its focus.

A pragmatic account holds that a more general extra-grammatical principle is responsible, indirectly, for association with focus.⁴ In particular, the 'domain selection' type of pragmatic account (cf. Rooth 1992; von Stechow 1994; Kadmon 2001; Martí 2003; Krifka 2004) seeks to analyse association with focus by capitalizing on extant theories of other context-sensitive expressions. Consider the domain of the universal quantifier *everyone* in (5).

- (5) Mary had a party. Everyone danced.

Since in context *everyone* does not refer to every individual in the world, some pragmatic mechanism is responsible for specifying its domain (e.g. to the set of attendees at Mary's party). Similarly, a focus-sensitive expression such as *only* also has a domain. Following Rooth (1992), let's assign that domain a variable C and suppose that the definition of *only* refers to C (rather than to the FSV as above).

- (3') $[[\text{only } [\Phi]]]$ is true iff Φ , and for all $p \in C$, if p is true then $p = \Phi$

The role of focus is to constrain the domain C to a subset of the FSV.⁵ Suppose that C is fixed to (6a) in one context and to (6b) in another. C_1 is an appropriate domain for *only* in (4a) since C_1 is a subset of the FSV (4b); C_2 is not an appropriate domain, since it is not a subset of the FSV.

² See Kadmon (2001: 299) for a more formally explicit definition of *only* within a rule-based theory of focus association.

³ For presentational purposes, I assume that *only* takes a sentential argument (e.g. *John eats dinner*).

⁴ Examples of such 'strong' theories appear in Vallduví (1990), Jacobs (1991), Rooth (1992), von Stechow (1994), Dryer (1994), Roberts (1996), Schwarzschild (1997), Partee (1991, 1999), Kadmon (2001), Martí (2003), Geurts and van der Sandt (2004).

⁵ We must also stipulate that the subset includes Φ and at least one other alternative.

- (6) a. $C_1 = \{\text{'John eats breakfast', 'John eats lunch', 'John eats dinner'}\}$
 b. $C_2 = \{\text{'John eats dinner', 'John hates dinner', 'Tom eats dinner'}\}$

On this type of analysis, the meaning of a focus-sensitive operator like *only* does not refer directly to focus-dependent objects like F-marked syntactic constituents or FSVs. Consequently, the pragmatic account allows for occurrences of focus-sensitive expressions without an associating focus (and therefore without prominence on a potential associate). Grammaticized accounts, on the other hand, require an associating focus, and thus predict that an associate must always have prominence.

Beaver and Clark (2008) propose an intermediate or hybrid account (see also Rooth 1992) according to which the semantics of some but not all focus-sensitive expressions refer directly to focus, among them *only* and *even*. On this intermediate account, prominence is only predicted for the associates of these particular focus-sensitive expressions.

A second, related debate concerns the mapping between the semantic representation of focus and the phonological representation of prominence. On the semantics side, it is often debated whether focus phenomena should be modelled in terms of a single notional category 'focus' (e.g. Rooth 1992), a single notional category 'givenness' (e.g. Schwarzschild 1999), or two distinct notional categories 'contrastive focus' and 'givenness' (e.g. Selkirk 2008). On the phonology side, there is general agreement that prominence is hierarchical, with relative prominence existing in English at the word level (e.g. Chomsky and Halle 1968), at the sentence level, and at various other levels of stress in between (e.g. Selkirk 1980; Nespor and Vogel 1986; Beckman and Pierrehumbert 1986). We also know, since Liberman (1979) and Pierrehumbert (1980) that intonational events (i.e. tones or pitch accents) belong to a semi-autonomous, highest level of prominence.

The existence of different levels of phonological prominence means there need not be a single phonological correlate of semantic focus, such as pitch accent. Indeed, most formulations of the mapping between the scope of a focus-sensitive expression and phonology allow for this, referring to relative stress or prominence, rather than one particular level of stress or prominence (e.g. Truckenbrodt 1995; Rooth 2008).⁶

- (7) Stress F (Rooth 2009)
 Let β be an F-marked phrase with scope ϕ . Then the strongest stress in the phonological realization of ϕ falls within the realization of β .
- (8) Destress Given (Féry and Samek-Lodovici 2006)
 A given phrase is prosodically non-prominent.

⁶ See also Chomsky (1971), Jackendoff (1972), Zubizarreta (1998), Büring (2008).

Selkirk (2008) (see also Féry and Ishihara 2009) advances SOF as one piece of evidence for the coexistence of two distinct categories of contrastive focus and discourse-givenness in the grammar, the former mapped to phonology according to a principle like (7) and the latter according to a rule Destress Given (cf. 8). Since in SOF examples both the focus-sensitive expression and everything in its scope are already given (or may be taken to be so, cf. (3)), they must be phonologically less prominent relative to the rest of the sentence. For example, in (2B), *only gave xerox copies to the graduate students* is given, and is therefore predicted to have less prominence (e.g. reduced or no pitch accenting) than *Petr*. However, the focus associate within *gave xerox copies to the graduate students*, namely *graduate students*, will still have greatest relative prominence (e.g. stress) within that constituent. Selkirk's theory is therefore motivated in part by putative prominence in SOF.

Rooth (2006, 2009) and Büring (2008), who are inclined towards a single-notion theory of focus, offer proposals relating the phonological realization of focus to the relative scope of different focus-sensitive operators. As schematized in (9), a focus-sensitive operator semantically embedded under another focus will have a focus associate that is realized with SOF phonology (e.g. lacking a pitch accent), while the associate of the widest-scope focus operator will have regular focus phonology (e.g. with a pitch accent). In (3b), for example, *only* is embedded under *even* and therefore the associate of *only* will have second occurrence focus.

(9) Configurational SOF (adapted from Rooth 1996)

[... F... [[... SOF...] Op₂] ...] Op₁

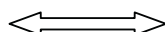
These analyses allow for the phonological realization of SOF to differ from regular focus, but the semantic notion of relative scope itself is independently motivated and does not by itself necessitate that the focus associate in an SOF utterance have prominence.

16.1.2 *Previous Investigations of Prominence*

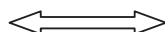
Several experimental investigations followed Partee's (1991) first observations, beginning with Rooth (1996). Investigating the acoustics of his own speech, Rooth compared three different acoustic measures. The first, *f₀* movement, is the change in fundamental frequency, the physical correlate of pitch; the second is syllable duration; and the third, root mean squared (RMS) amplitude, is calculated from sound wave and measures acoustic intensity. Rooth found in his data, uncontroversially, that that regular focus (henceforth 'first occurrence focus' FOF) showed large *f₀* maxima, while SOF lacked any significant *f₀* movement. However, in comparing an expected SOF associate and an adjacent unfocused

(unF) word, Rooth found that the SOF associate had a measurably longer syllable duration and greater RMS amplitude. This is illustrated in (10), with the direction of comparison illustrated with a horizontal arrow: in (10aB), *named* had a greater syllable duration and amplitude than *Manny* in Rooth's data, and vice versa in (10bB). Perceptually, he judged it possible to identify the correct association with focus listening only to an SOF utterance (i.e. 10aB or 10bB), in the absence of the context-supplying FOF sentence (i.e. 10aA or 10bB).

- (10) a. A: Paul only NAMED Manny today.
B: So what. Even EVA only **named** Manny today.



- b. A: Paul only named MANNY today.
B: So what. Even EVA only **named Manny** today.



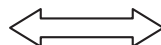
Bartels (2004) later determined in a production experiment with six native English speakers that the acoustics of FOF and SOF were statistically different. She measured relative *f*₀ maxima, RMS amplitude, and word duration, calculated as ratios of a focus associate and its preceding words or syllables. The results support the intuition that FOF and SOF have different realizations—overall, the SOF associates had reduced relative *f*₀ maxima, RMS amplitude, and word duration compared to FOF associates. Unlike Rooth (1996), Bartels’s experiment did not test whether an SOF constituent had greater prominence compared to an unF constituent.

Beaver *et al.* (2007) and Jaeger (2005) conducted a large production study with twenty native English speakers. In addition to *fo* maxima, RMS amplitude, and word duration, the authors also measured *fo* minima, *fo* mean, *fo* range and acoustic energy, a function of amplitude and duration, within a target utterance. The direction of comparison was both within a given utterance ('syntagmatic' comparison), as in Rooth (1996), and across utterances ('paradigmatic' comparison). Two minimal discourse pairs from the study are given in 11–12). The (b) sentence contains an FOF and the (c) sentence a SOF. In (5c), *Pete* is the potential associate; in (12c), *a pill* is the potential associate. The syntagmatic comparison (cf. horizontal arrow) contrasts *Pete* with *a pill* in the same utterance. The paradigmatic comparison (cf. vertical arrow) contrasts *Pete* in (11c) with *Pete* in (12c), and *a pill* in (11c) with *a pill* in (12c). Note that the inclusion of both syntagmatic and paradigmatic comparisons is important, since it remains an open question whether speakers and listeners produce and perceive focus prominence syntagmatically or paradigmatically.

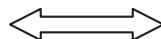
284 *Acoustics of Second Occurrence Focus*

In confirmation of previous studies, Beaver *et al.* and Jaeger found that *fo* was not a significant predictor of SOF. However, the authors report a statistically significant difference in duration between SOF and unF, both syntagmatically⁷ (10.1ms and 8.1ms) and paradigmatically (6ms). Intensity and energy were also significant or approaching significance, both syntagmatically (.8519/.6354 dB and 0.0049/0.0027) and paradigmatically (0.13 dB and 0.0011).

- (11) a. Context sentence
Both Pete and Edward are suffering from the flu.
b. FOF sentence
But the nurse only gave PETE a pill today.
c. SOF sentence
Even THE DOCTOR only gave Pete a pill today.



- (12) a. Context sentence
Pete really needed an injection to ease the pain.
b. FOF sentence
But the nurse only gave Pete A PILL today.
c. SOF sentence
Even THE DOCTOR only gave Pete a pill today.




While statistically significant, these acoustic values fall short of some published just noticeable differences (JNDs) (i.e. smallest perceivable differences) for speech sounds: 10-40ms (Lehiste 1980) and ~25ms (Klatt 1976) for duration; 1-4dB (Stevens 1998) for amplitude. The authors, therefore, conducted a perception experiment.

Beaver *et al.* presented native English-speaking listeners with minimal SOF pairs (e.g. (11c) and (12c)) from a subset of their production data and asked them to identify in which of the two renditions the second target (e.g. *a pill*) was more prominent. Subjects performed above chance in this discrimination task, but averaged only 63 per cent accuracy. The authors speculate that the less than perfect performance may be due to reader disfluencies in the laboratory-elicited production stimuli. Further, as the authors admit, it is impossible to conclude from these results alone whether listeners actually

⁷ The two syntagmatic differences reported correspond to different linear orderings: SOF-unF and unF-SOF, respectively.

exploit this discrimination in interpretation, or even whether the discrimination reflects purely linguistic competence.

Féry and Ishihara (2009) investigated SOF in German. In a 29-subject production experiment, they compared mean *f*₀ and word duration paradigmatically (cf. (13a–c)), although unlike Beaver *et al.* (2007) they measured unF targets in an unrelated discourse (cf. (13c)). A major concern⁸ in this study is the phonological notion of nuclear accent (see Newman 1946: 176; Chomsky and Halle 1968: 90), namely that the last pitch accent in an utterance is perceived as most prominent and any following material in the utterance is reduced in pitch. This reduction phenomenon in English and German is known as post-nuclear deaccenting. Since an FOF associate is typically a nuclear accent, Féry and Ishihara investigated both SOF associates which *preceded* an FOF (cf. (13b)), as well as SOF associates which followed the nuclear accent (cf. all previous studies).

- (13) Context sentence:
Die meisten unserer Kollegen waren beim Betriebsausflug lässig
angezogen.
‘Most of our colleagues were dressed casually at the staff outing.’
- a. FOF sentence
Nur PETER hat eine Krawatte getragen.
‘Only Peter wore a tie.’
- b. SOF sentence
Nur Peter hat sogar einen ANZUG getragen.
Only Peter has even a suit worn
‘Only Peter even wore a suit.’
- c. unF sentence
Wen hat Peter geküsst?
‘Who did Peter kiss?’
Peter hat MARIA geküsst.
‘Peter kissed Maria.’
- 

The authors found a significant paradigmatic difference in *f*₀ and word duration between SOF and unF in both pre-nuclear and post-nuclear positions, although they report that the difference in *f*₀ is ‘radically reduced’ in the post-nuclear position.

⁸ The authors also investigated sentence position and found that SOF has a higher mean pitch and a longer word duration sentence-initially than sentence-medially. They attribute this to the phonological phenomena of intonational downstepping and phrase-final lengthening.

Finally, Bishop (forthcoming) tests pre-nuclear SOF and unF in English in a five-speaker production experiment, using the methodology of Rooth (1996) and Beaver *et al.* In a paradigmatic comparison, Bishop found, contra Féry and Ishihara (2009) for German, that the pre-nuclear SOF associates did not have significantly greater *f*₀ maxima than the related unF targets. It is not clear whether this contrast is due to differences in methodology or due to differences between English and German. Bishop did confirm, however, that the duration of SOF and unF differed significantly, although as in Beaver *et al.* the durational differences were small and hovered around the JNDs mentioned above.

In summary, previous investigations confirmed that potential SOF associates are less prominent than FOF associates. Small, but statistically significant acoustic differences were observed between SOF associates and their unF counterparts, both syntagmatically and paradigmatically, and both pre-nuclearly and post-nuclearly. Presented with a minimal pair of SOF sentences, listeners identified prominence poorly, but above chance.

16.2 First Production Experiment

16.2.1 *Method*

16.2.1.1 *Subjects* I ran a small production study with three male speakers, including myself. Sophisticated, non-naïve speakers were chosen in order to complement the results of Beaver *et al.* (2007)/Jaeger (2005) who used naïve speakers, and in answer to the speculation that speakers' naïveté and reading disfluencies weakened their results.⁹ Recall that Rooth (1996) reported clear results in his own speech.

16.2.1.2 *Recording* Subjects were recorded in a sound-attenuated room, using a Plantronics DSP-500 headset to control for head movement. Recording and analysis were both conducted with Praat 4.2.29 (Boersma and Weenink 2008). Subjects repeated each discourse five times for a total of sixty tokens per speaker. The subjects were asked to read the stimuli as naturally as possible, and without exaggeration. One token produced with a pitch accent on a SOF word was deemed unnatural by one speaker, who asked to rerecord the token without prompting.

16.2.1.3 *Stimuli* Following the methodology of Rooth (1996) and Beaver *et al.* (2007), the elicited discourses consisted of a context sentence with FOF and a target sentence with SOF, allowing paradigmatic and syntagmatic comparison.

⁹ Another methodological approach would try to elicit stimuli in a communicative task. See the conclusion and footnote (8) for some comments on why this approach may not be useful.

The target words were noun/verb homophones (*peddles/pedals*, *patches*, *labels*), used in order to avoid *post-hoc* normalization and in order to control for vowel quality. Following Féry and Ishihara (2009) and Bishop (forthcoming), I included SOF and unF targets which preceded FOF as well as those which followed FOF. Finally, with the intent of controlling for possible isochronic effects (disruptions to regular rhythm, cf. Lehiste 1980), I limited my target words to bisyllabic trochees (two-syllable words with first-syllable word stress). Some examples follow; (14) contains a post-nuclear SOF and (15) a pre-nuclear SOF.

- (14) Post-nuclear
- a. A: Johnson only **PATCHES patches** for Microsoft. (He doesn't create them.)
 - B: That's right. Even THOMPSON only patches patches for Microsoft.
 - b. A: Johnson only **patches PATCHES** for Microsoft. (He doesn't patch the programs themselves.)
 - B: That's right. Even THOMPSON only **patches patches** for Microsoft.
- (15) Pre-nuclear
- a. A: Johnson only **PATCHES patches** for Microsoft. (He doesn't create them.)
 - B: That's right. Johnson only patches patches even for APPLE.
 - b. A: Johnson only **patches PATCHES** for Microsoft. (He doesn't patch the programs themselves.)
 - B: That's right. Johnson only **patches patches** even for APPLE.

16.2.1.4 *Measurements* The target words were manually annotated in Praat for stop closure, aspiration, first vowel duration, and second syllable duration. The following values were then automatically extracted using Praat scripts:¹⁰ maximum *f*₀, minimum *f*₀, mean *f*₀, stressed syllable duration, mean RMS intensity, energy, power, and spectral balance. Spectral balance (aka spectral tilt), not used in previous investigations of SOF, measures relative amplitude at different harmonic frequencies, rather than over the entire spectrum and has been claimed to be an acoustic correlate of stress in English and Dutch (Campbell and Beckman 1997; Sluijter and van Heuven 1996). The following spectral-balance values were calculated from differentials of harmonic frequencies (H) and amplitudes (A) using a 10ms window centred at the time of the first formant maximum: H1-H2, H1-H3, H1-A1, and H1-A2.

¹⁰ Thanks to Amanda Miller for assistance, and to Marc Brunelle and Mietta Liennes for related scripts.

288 *Acoustics of Second Occurrence Focus*

16.2.1.5 *Statistical Analysis* For the syntagmatic comparison, a paired t-test was conducted to compare the means of adjacent verb and noun targets in the FOF sentences, and then in the SOF sentences. For the paradigmatic comparison, a t-test was also conducted to compare the means of the focused targets (FOF or SOF) to those of the unfocused targets among verbs, and the means of focused targets to those of the unfocused targets among nouns. The differences are summarized in Tables 1 and 2; significance is indicated by (*) and by shading.

Finally, a 2x2 analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted for focus value (focused vs unfocused) and word position (verb vs noun, or equivalently first position vs second position), both for the FOF condition, as a kind of baseline, and for the SOF condition of interest. The ANOVA tests the hypothesis that focus value and word position are significant predictors ('main effects') of the observed differences of an acoustic measure.

Statistical tests were also performed by speaker, by nuclear position (pre-nuclear or post-nuclear) and by word type, but did not pattern differently from the complete dataset and so are omitted here for space. Transformations of the data were performed for non-linear measurements, including the natural log of duration, the square of energy, and root mean square of

TABLE 1. Summary of mean syntagmatic differences between focused and unfocused by focus type (verb focus vs noun focus) for FOF and SOF. Significance of $\alpha < 0.05$ on a paired t-test indicated by (*).

	N	FOF		SOF	
		Verb Focus	Noun Focus	Verb Focus	Noun Focus
		$[\text{verb}]_{\text{FOF}}^-$ $[\text{noun}]_{\text{unF}}$	$[\text{noun}]_{\text{FOF}}^-$ $[\text{verb}]_{\text{unF}}$	$[\text{verb}]_{\text{SOF}}^-$ $[\text{noun}]_{\text{unF}}$	$[\text{noun}]_{\text{SOF}}^-$ $[\text{verb}]_{\text{unF}}$
Duration (ms)	90	31.0*	61.4*	21.0*	-1.7
Mean <i>f</i> ₀ (Hz)	83	50.3*	29.3*	0.75	0.81
Max <i>f</i> ₀ (Hz)	83	57.4*	38.0*	-2.8	2.3
Min <i>f</i> ₀ (Hz)	83	39.6*	19.1*	2.1*	-0.4
RMS Intensity (dB)	90	7.66*	4.70*	1.14*	-0.05
Energy	90	0.00386*	0.00369*	0.000005	0.00029
Power	90	0.038*	0.029*	0.001*	0.0009
H1-H2 (Hz)	90	-0.867*	-0.998*	-0.482	0.137
H1-H3 (Hz)	90	-1.227*	-1.68*	-0.672	0.337
H1-A1 (Hz)	90	-7.747*	-5.655*	-0.728	-0.284
H1-A2 (Hz)	90	-7.542*	-5.737*	-1.146	0.83

TABLE 2. Summary of mean paradigmatic differences between focused and unfocused by word position (verb position vs noun position) for FOF and SOF. Significance of $\alpha < 0.05$ on a paired t-test indicated by (*).

		FOF		SOF	
		Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
	<i>N</i>	$[\text{verb}]_{\text{FOF-}}$ $[\text{verb}]_{\text{unF}}$	$[\text{noun}]_{\text{FOF-}}$ $[\text{noun}]_{\text{unF}}$	$[\text{verb}]_{\text{SOF-}}$ $[\text{verb}]_{\text{unF}}$	$[\text{noun}]_{\text{SOF-}}$ $[\text{noun}]_{\text{unF}}$
Duration (ms)	180	48.4*	45.1*	10.4*	8.9*
Mean <i>f</i> ₀ (Hz)	173/4	35.5*	44.1*	2.47	−0.91
Max <i>f</i> ₀ (Hz)	173/4	48.6*	50.8*	2.58	−3.11
Min <i>f</i> ₀ (Hz)	173/4	24.5*	34.2*	2.74	−1.08
RMS Intensity (dB)	180	5.78*	6.57*	0.57	0.53
Energy	180	0.00353*	0.00402*	0.00015	0.00018
Power	180	0.033*	0.034*	0.002	0.001
H1-H2 (Hz)	180	−0.7900+	−1.0742*	−0.0269	−0.0762
H1-H3 (Hz)	180	−1.0500	−1.8599*	−0.395	0.0604
H1-A1 (Hz)	180	−5.4910*	−7.9117*	−2.089	1.078
H1-A2 (Hz)	180	−5.1442*	−8.1350*	0.002	−0.3189

energy. All tests were performed in the statistical computing environment R (R Development Core Team 2008).

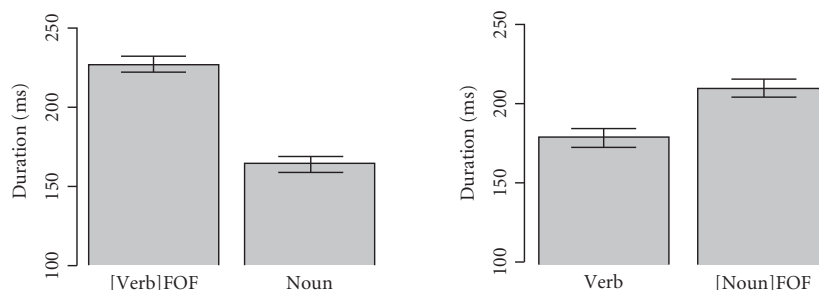
16.2.2 Results

16.2.2.1 Syntagmatic Comparison Unsurprisingly, results of the syntagmatic comparison revealed that an FOF target was more prominent than its adjacent unfocused target. All measures in the FOF condition were significant, as summarized in Table 1. Few of the measures were statistically significant for the SOF condition: duration, minimum *f*₀, intensity and power were significant, but only in the verb focus comparison.

Looking specifically at duration, we can see that an FOF verb had significantly greater duration than the adjacent unF noun (Figure 1A), and an FOF noun had significantly greater duration than the adjacent unF verb (Figure 1B). It is also worth mentioning that, intuitively, the magnitude of difference is much greater for the verb-focused condition than for the noun-focused condition. This will be relevant for the discussion of rhythm in section 3.

A SOF verb did have significantly different duration from the adjacent noun (Figure 2B); however, an SOF noun was not significantly longer than the adjacent verb (Figure 2A). In fact, the direction of difference, like most of the other measures, favoured the verb.

290 *Acoustics of Second Occurrence Focus*



FIGURES 1A AND 1B. Mean stressed syllable durations for verb FOF and adjacent unfocused noun, and noun FOF and adjacent unfocused verb, respectively (with 95% confidence interval).

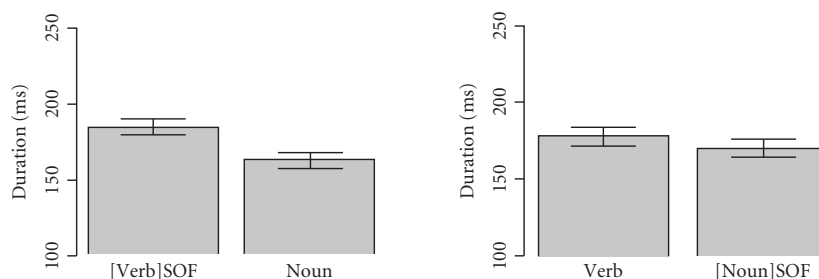
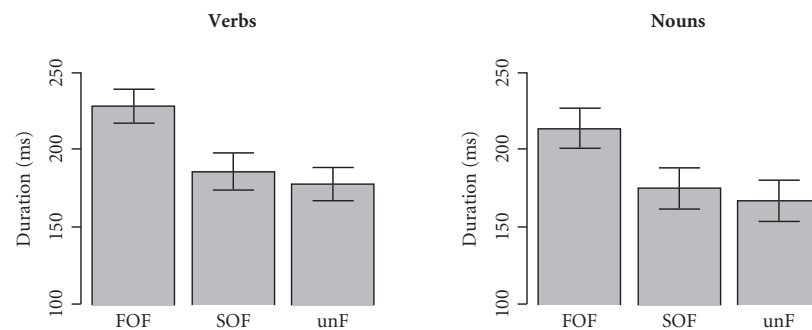


FIGURE 2A AND 2B. Mean stressed syllable durations for verb SOF and adjacent unfocused noun, and noun SOF and adjacent unfocused verb, respectively (with 95% confidence interval).

Previous investigations of SOF, in particular Jaeger (2005), would lead us to expect parallel behaviour between the FOF condition and the SOF condition, i.e. that a focused target will have greater prominence than the adjacent unfocused target, regardless of whether the focus is FOF or SOF, at least for some measures. Instead, we observe some significant differences among verb-focused SOF cases, and no significant differences among noun-focused SOF cases.

16.2.2.2 Paradigmatic Comparison As seen in Table 2, paradigmatic difference between FOF and unfocused verb targets and between FOF and unfocused noun targets were statistically significant for almost all measures. Those same differences between SOF and unF targets lacked statistical significance for nearly all measures, with the notable exception of duration.

The mean durations of FOF, SOF, and unfocused targets (adjacent to FOF and adjacent to SOF given separately) are illustrated in Figures 3A, B. The contrast between the FOF targets and the other targets is clear; as in the syntagmatic comparison above, the contrast between the SOF targets and the unfocused targets, while statistically significant, is much less striking.



FIGURES 3A AND 3B. Mean stressed syllable durations of FOF, SOF, and unF verbs and nouns, respectively (with standard deviations).

16.2.2.3 Analysis of Variance In the FOF condition, there was a main effect of focus value (focused vs unfocused) for all measures. There was also a main effect of word position (verb vs noun, or 1st vs 2nd position) for all but the energy and spectral balance measures. No interaction effects were observed.

In the SOF condition, there was a main effect of focus value and of position on duration only, mirroring the pattern observed in the paradigmatic comparison. From Beaver *et al.* (2007), we would predict main effects of both focus value and position on several of the measures.

16.2.3 Discussion

The results of the first production experiment partly confirm previous experimental results. Paradigmatically, there is indeed a small but significant difference in duration between SOF and unF. The ANOVA also revealed a main effect of focus on duration.

Surprisingly, however, none of the other measures showed a main effect. Furthermore, there was also a main effect of position. Syntagmatically, the results strongly suggest a tendency towards greater relative prominence on the verb, independent of which target was the intended focus associate. In the next section, I explore this tendency towards prominence on the verb with a second production experiment and hypothesize that it is due to rhythm. Whether or not this hypothesis is correct, the results of the main production experiment reported in this section caution against absolute syntagmatic comparison as a reliable correlate of focus in SOF.

Section 16.4 explores whether listeners can perceive SOF in these data, either given the admittedly weak paradigmatic information or in spite of the seemingly misleading syntagmatic information.

292 *Acoustics of Second Occurrence Focus***TABLE 3A.** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) by focus value (focus vs unfocus) and word position (verb vs noun) for FOF. Significance of $\alpha < 0.05$ on a paired t-test indicated by (*).

	FOF		
	<i>N</i>	Focus Value	Word Position
Duration	360	$F = 337.49, p < 0.001^*$	$F = 34.60, p < 0.001^*$
Intensity	360	$F = 189.88, p < 0.001^*$	$F = 11.74, p < 0.001^*$
Energy	360	$F = 115.58, p < 0.001^*$	$F = 1.03, p = 0.31$
Mean fo	353	$F = 277.65, p < 0.001^*$	$F = 19.29, p < 0.001^*$
Max fo	353	$F = 341.66, p < 0.001^*$	$F = 14.06, p < 0.001^*$
Min fo	353	$F = 138.27, p < 0.001^*$	$F = 17.07, p < 0.001^*$
Power	360	$F = 318.41, p < 0.001^*$	$F = 4.60, p < 0.01^*$
H1-H2	360	$F = 9.81, p < 0.01^{**}$	$F = 0.05, p = 0.83$
H1-H3	360	$F = 7.94, p < 0.01^{**}$	$F = 0.19, p = 0.66$
H1-A1	360	$F = 28.57, p < 0.001^*$	$F = 0.70, p = 0.40$
H1-A2	360	$F = 25.79, p < 0.001^*$	$F = 0.48, p = 0.49$

TABLE 3B. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) by focus value (focus vs unfocus) and word position (verb vs noun) for SOF. Significance of $\alpha < 0.05$ indicated by (*).

	SOF		
	<i>N</i>	Focus	Position
Duration	360	$F = 13.05, p < 0.001^*$	$F = 20.78, p < 0.001^*$
Intensity	360	$F = 1.19, p = 0.28$	$F = 1.75, p = 0.19$
Energy	360	$F = 1.14, p = 0.29$	$F = 1.46, p = 0.29$
Mean fo	353	$F = 0.22, p = 0.64$	$F < 0.01, p = 0.99$
Max fo	353	$F = 0.02, p = 0.90$	$F = 1.30, p = 0.25$
Min fo	353	$F = 0.28, p = 0.59$	$F = 0.63, p = 0.43$
Power	360	$F = 2.91, p = 0.09$	$F = 0.37, p = 0.54$
H1-H2	360	$F = 0.37, p = 0.55$	$F = 1.18, p = 0.28$
H1-H3	360	$F = 0.11, p = 0.74$	$F = 1.01, p = 0.32$
H1-A1	360	$F = 0.15, p = 0.70$	$F = 0.03, p = 0.87$
H1-A2	360	$F = 0.01, p = 0.90$	$F = 0.57, p = 0.45$
H1-A3	360	$F = 0.01, p = 0.90$	$F = 0.57, p = 0.45$

16.3 Second Production Experiment**16.3.1 Methods**

Two of the speakers from the first production experiment were recorded under the same conditions. The stimuli were constructed to closely resemble the SOF sentences in the first production experiment, but without the

TABLE 4. Analysis of Variance for Adverb Condition (adverb vs no adverb) and word position (verb vs noun or 1st vs 2nd).

	<i>N</i>	Adverb(yes/no)	Word Position (verb vs noun)
Duration	120	$F = 15.52, p < 0.001^*$	$F = 0.10, p = 0.75$ n.s.
Intensity	120	$F = 0.45, p = 0.50$ n.s.	$F = 1.16, p = 0.28$ n.s.
Energy	120	$F = 0.09, p = 0.76$ n.s.	$F = 1.53, p = 0.22$ n.s.
Mean <i>f</i> ₀	101	$F = 2.09, p = 0.15$ n.s.	$F = 2.28, p = 0.13$ n.s.
Max <i>f</i> ₀	101	$F = 0.25, p = 0.62$ n.s.	$F = 0.63, p = 0.43$ n.s.
Min <i>f</i> ₀	101	$F = 1.43, p = 0.23$ n.s.	$F = 4.06, p < 0.05^*$
Power	120	$F = 1.12, p = 0.29$ n.s.	$F = 2.02, p = 0.16$ n.s.
H1-H2	120	$F = 1.09, p = 0.30$ n.s.	$F = 0.19, p = 0.66$ n.s.
H1-H3	120	$F = 1.77, p = 0.19$ n.s.	$F = 0.36, p = 0.55$ n.s.
H1-A1	120	$F = 6.69, p < 0.01^{**}$	$F = 0.13, p = 0.71$ n.s.
H1-A2	120	$F = 6.10, p < 0.05^*$	$F = 0.40, p = 0.53$ n.s.

focus-sensitive adverb *only*. Half of the stimuli contained instead no adverb at all (e.g. (16b)); the other half contained a non-focus-sensitive adverb (e.g. (17b)). The target sentence was the answer to a *wh*-question, which meant that the subject, *Johnson*, was always an FOF, and the target words (e.g. *patches* and *patches*) were always unfocused. Any prominence found on the target words would not, therefore, be attributable to SOF. Each discourse was repeated five times in each condition, for a total of sixty discourse tokens. Recordings were manually annotated, as before.

- (16) A: Who patches patches for Microsoft?
 B: JOHNSON patches patches for Microsoft.
- (17) A: Who **poorly** patches patches for Microsoft?
 B: JOHNSON **poorly** patches patches for Microsoft.

16.3.2 Results

To test whether adverb condition (presence vs absence of the adverb) or word position (being the verb or the noun) was a predictor of any of the acoustic measures, I carried out a two-way ANOVA. A main effect of adverb condition emerged for duration, as well as two of the spectral measures. There were no main effects of word position for any measure except minimum *f*₀: the nouns were a significant 2.08 Hz lower than verbs (paired *t*-test: $t(45) = 2.59, p < 0.05$). A possible hypothesis for the main effect of position on minimum *f*₀ is the phenomenon of declination, the tendency for *f*₀ to decrease over the course of an utterance, all else being equal.

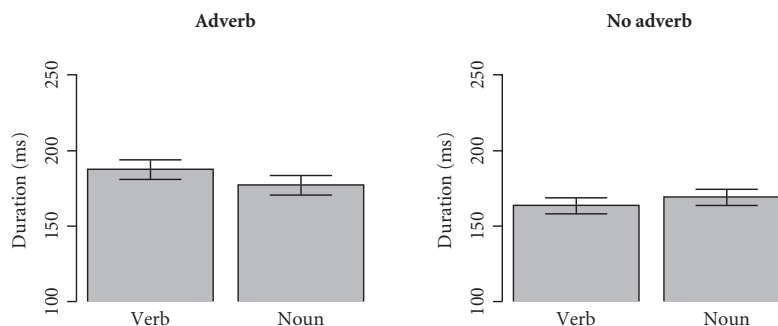
294 *Acoustics of Second Occurrence Focus*

FIGURE 4A AND 4B. Mean stressed syllable durations for verbs and nouns in the adverb and no adverb conditions, respectively (with 95% confidence interval).

Among the utterances with the adverb, verbs had significantly longer stressed syllable duration than the nouns (mean difference 9.8 ms, paired t-test: $t(29) = 2.87$, $p < 0.01$) (Figure 4A). Among the utterances without an adverb, verbs had significantly shorter stressed syllable duration than the nouns (mean difference 5.7 ms).

16.3.3 Discussion

Perhaps surprisingly, the presence of the adverb had a clear effect on acoustic prominence in the rest of the utterance. The utterances with the adverb are relevant because they closely resemble the stimuli in the first production experiment, with the difference that the adverb in this experiment is not a focus-sensitive expression. In the first production experiment, we also noted a tendency towards a more prominent verb, both paradigmatically and syntagmatically. The tendency is not categorical, i.e. present in every production, but it is overall statistically significant.

The important point for our discussion of SOF and acoustic prominence is that we have observed a statistically significant difference that is not attributable to semantic focus. Notably, the difference for duration is on the same order of magnitude as that attributed to SOF in previous investigations.

I also want to speculate that the particular source of the observed prominence is eurhythmy, or regular rhythm. I will discuss two studies. First, according to the Phonetic Spacing Hypothesis of Hayes (1984), speakers attempt to produce phonetic prominence at regular intervals, either with respect to actual physical time or to abstract phonological timing units. Hayes proposes the hypothesis as an alternative to purely phonological analyses of a stress-shift phenomenon known as the 'rhythm rule'. For example, many speakers who would consistently utter *fourtéen* in isolation demonstrate a preference for *fóurteen wómen* over *fourtéen wómen*, the latter

of which involves a ‘clash’ of stress on two adjacent syllables (stress indicated by accent marks). However, Hayes notes (see also Liberman and Prince 1977) that another strategy employed is to lengthen a syllable to create greater phonetic distance between adjacent stresses (i.e. lengthening of the *-téen* in *fourtéén*).

Second, while little study has been undertaken on the phonetics of prominence in the postnuclear domain, an experiment by Huss (1978) is of particular note. Huss compared the production and perception of stress-sensitive noun-verb pairs like *increase* and *incréase* following a nuclear accent, or what we could call an FOF (e.g. (18) vs (19)). He found that the stressed syllable of the *noun* had longer relative duration and intensity than the unstressed syllable, but the two syllables of the verb were largely even. Further, when listeners listened to the target sentence without the preceding context, they were most likely to identify nouns.

- (18) Noun rendition
(Whereas formerly the workers’ increase used to benefit from inflation)
now the **EMPLÓYERS’ íncrease benefits.**
- (19) Verb rendition
(Whereas formerly government used to increase benefits)
now the **EMPLÓYERS incréase benefits.**

Huss attributed this behaviour to the tendency towards regular rhythmic intervals: speakers’ productions tended towards first-syllable prominence on *increase* in (18)–(19) in order to achieve even spacing between the stress on *increase* the preceding stress on *employers*.

In a second experiment, Huss recorded the same target words in sentences with a rhythmic context favouring second-syllable prominence; cf. (20)–(21). The opposite effect was observed: the second syllable had greater duration and intensity in the verb rendition, and even the noun rendition.

- (20) Noun rendition
(Whereas formerly the French increase was worse)
now the **DÚTCH íncrease is worse**
- (21) Verb rendition
(Whereas formerly the French increased their stock)
now the **DÚTCH incréase their stock.**

The targets *pâches pâches* in the present experiment have word stress at equal levels. If, however, we imagine the phonetic spacing hypothesis also holds

at a higher level between phonological words (bisyllabic trochees in our data), the observed tendency parallels the results of Huss at the syllable level. In (22)–(23), the adverb leaves exactly one word or trochee between the FOF and the verb. By hypothesis, the verb therefore receives greater prominence in order to maintain eurhythm. I leave more rigorous investigation of this phenomenon to future study.

(22) [JÓHNSON poorly] [pátches patches] for Microsoft.

(23) Even [THÓMPSON only] [pátches patches] for Microsoft.

16.4 Perception Experiment

16.4.1 *Methods*

Six linguistically trained listeners participated in a forced-choice and acceptability listening experiment. Stimuli were presented in the form of a context retrieval task (cf. Gussenhoven 1983). Subjects chose between two discourses: the SOF sentence was the same in both discourses; in one of the two discourses the context sentence matched in intended focus association; in the other discourse the context sentence did not match (cf. (24)). Stimuli were taken from the ‘*pedals*’ recordings of all three speakers in the first production experiment, and the pairs of discourses were presented twice each in random order ($n = 60$). In a forced-choice judgement, listeners were asked to choose one of the two discourses as more felicitous. Then in a rating task, listeners would also choose one of the following three categories: (i) only the selected discourse is acceptable; (ii) both are acceptable, or; (iii) neither is acceptable.

(24) *Matching discourse*

FOF_v: Johnson only PEDDLES pedals lately.

SOF_v: Even THOMPSON only peddles pedals lately.

Non-matching discourse

FOF_n: Johnson only peddles PEDALS lately.

SOF_v: Even THOMPSON only peddles pedals lately.

16.4.2 *Results*

Table 5 gives the percentage of stimuli correctly identified (i.e. the appropriately matching discourse was selected as ‘better’) and the percentage of stimuli judged as ‘both acceptable’ for each listener. The average success rate was 57.5 per cent, and listeners judged the stimuli as both acceptable at 69.8 per cent, with three of the listeners judging all or nearly all discourses as

TABLE 5. Rates of correct identification, and rates of acceptability of both discourses ($n = 60$)

	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	Total
%correct	55	50	68	65	47	60	57.5
%both acceptable	61	100	93	28	37	100	69.8

acceptable.¹¹ Not surprisingly, duration had a significant effect on overall correct identification ($p = .0054$). Finally, listeners' successes were normally distributed over the different stimuli: listeners did not perform consistently better for any particular stimuli.

16.4.3 Discussion

While the context retrieval task is somewhat more complex than the discrimination task in Beaver *et al.* (2007)/Jaeger (2005),¹² it more closely approaches listeners' intuitions about the semantic/pragmatic felicity of prominence, and the use of sophisticated listeners was intended to mitigate the complexity. Additionally, by including both FOF and SOF sentences, listeners have access to explicit paradigmatic comparison, in addition to syntagmatic comparison.

If the statistically significant paradigmatic differences observed in the production data are indeed perceptually significant, listeners ought to be able to exploit this for correct identification. This prediction was not borne out.

If the statistically significant syntagmatic trend for greater prominence on the verb in the production data were perceptually significant, we might expect listeners to hear SOF on the verb more often than the noun. Alternatively, we might imagine listeners are able to 'filter out' the non-semantic prominence in order to identify the intended focus associate. These predictions were also not borne out.

Overall, the sophisticated listeners were not particularly successful at identifying the matching discourse. I believe it is telling that two of the listeners (L2 and L6) were willing to accept all discourse pairs as prosodically felicitous, that even for the best performing listener (L3), an association with focus in the SOF sentence could be essentially 'coerced' by the FOF context sentence.

¹¹ L2, a trained phonetician, reported guessing for each stimulus and judged all discourses acceptable. L3, a trained musician as well as linguist performed best (65% correct), although this listener judged nearly all discourses acceptable.

¹² Regarding the complexity of the task, a simple matching task was also run (omitted here for space) where a matching/not matching judgement was elicited for a single discourse only. Results were largely the same: low success and reports of 'guessing'.

16.5 Deciding Among Semantic Theories

How do these results inform our choice between a grammatically mediated or purely pragmatic account of association with focus? Let us consider the possibilities.

First, suppose that a SOF associate is always syntactically F-marked. The results of the first production experiment suggest, however, that the focus associate is not always realized as most prosodically prominent. Listeners could in principle disambiguate a SOF sentence, as they do in Rooth's bridging examples (cf. (3)). This possibility, criticized by Partee (1999) as 'phonologically invisible focus', certainly undermines the interface principle Stress-F, either on its own or in conspiracy with Destress-Given. Either a revision of the principle or an account of its neutralization under certain conditions would be required.

Second, consider an account on which SOF is never semantically marked. On this scenario, what remains to be explained is the documented phonetic differences that sometimes arise. For example, Krifka (2004) suggests that SOF amounts to an anaphor (cf. *he*, *her*, *it*) without internal compositional semantics. The weak but observable production effects are due to phonetic copying, motor planning, or some other 'low-level' phenomenon. This provides a way of maintaining a grammaticized theory of focus, and one which observes Stress-F.

Third, consider an account according to which SOF is only sometimes marked. SOF is not marked when contextually recoverable; it is marked otherwise. Since all experimental investigations elicited SOF productions by using contexts in which the phonetically identical associate is identified, we would again require an explanation for any production effects, such as phonetic copying. A way of testing this account against the others would be to investigate the production of SOF in bridging examples. If prominence is required to license bridging inferences (e.g. that Harold and Susan are among the younger candidates in (3)), that may suggest that SOF is indeed sometimes marked. Selective or contextually dependent marking of SOF would potentially be consistent with Stress-F. As a theory in which SOF is sometimes realized with relative prominence, it is also consistent with a multi-notional theory of focus (cf. Selkirk 2008).

Despite the impressive and promising results of Beaver *et al.* and others, it appears that the debate over SOF is still open. There is indeed an observable and repeatable effect of focus in the acoustic signal. From this study, however, it seems unlikely that English speakers and listeners consistently exploit these acoustic contrasts in the perception of second occurrence focus in all contexts.

References

- Abramson, A. and Erickson, D. (1992). 'Tone splits and voicing shifts in Thai: phonetic plausibility'. *Haskins Laboratories Status Report on Speech Research*, SR-109/110: 255–62.
- and Lisker, L. (1985). 'Relative power of cues: F₀ shift versus voice timing', in V. Fromkin (ed.), *Phonetic Linguistics: Essays in Honor of Peter Ladefoged*. San Diego: Academic Press, 25–33.
- Ackema, P. (1995). *Syntax below Zero*. Utrecht: LED.
- and Neeleman, A. (1998). 'Conflict resolution in passive formation', *Lingua* 104: 13–29.
- — (2004). *Beyond Morphology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Adger, D. (2003). *Core Syntax*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- and Ramchand, G. (2005). 'Merge and move: Wh-dependencies revisited', *Linguistic Inquiry* 36 (2): 161–93.
- Ahn, H. (1999). 'Post-Release Phonatory Processes in English and Korean: Acoustic Correlates and Implications for Korean Phonology'. Doctoral dissertation, University of Texas at Austin.
- Ahn, S.-C. and Iverson, G. (2004). 'Dimensions in Korean laryngeal phonology', *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 13: 345–79.
- and Lee, J. (2008). 'Laryngeal contrasts in loanword phonology: a case study from Korean and Thai', *Studies in Phonetics, Phonology, and Morphology* 14(1): 107–20. [Written in Korean].
- Ahrens, K. (2003). 'Verbal integration: the interaction of participant roles and sentential argument structure', *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research* 32 (5): 497–516.
- Aissen, J. (1997). 'On the syntax of obviation', *Language* 73: 705–30.
- Aksu-Koç, A. and Slobin, D. I. (1985). 'The acquisition of Turkish', in D. I. Slobin (ed.), *Cross-linguistic Studies on Language Acquisition, Vol. 1*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Alboiu, G. (2005). 'When CP-domains are pro-Case'. Paper presented at the CLA Conference, UWO.
- (2007). 'Null Expletives and pro: the View from Romance'. Paper presented at the 37th LSRL conference.
- Alexiadou, A. (1996). 'Aspectual restrictions on word order', *Folia Linguistica* 30: 36–46.
- (1998). 'Parametrizing AGR: word-order, V-movement and EPP-checking', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 16: 491–539.
- (1999). 'Tests for unaccusativity in a language without tests for unaccusativity', in *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Greek Linguistics*. Athens: Ellinika Grammata, 23–31.

- (2004). 'Voice morphology in the causative-inchoative alternation: evidence for a non-unified structural analysis of unaccusatives', in A. Alexiadou, E. Anagnostopoulou, and M. Everaert (eds.) *The Unaccusativity Puzzle: Explorations of the Syntax-Lexicon Interface*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 115–36.
- (2000). 'Some remarks on word order and information structure in Romance and Greek', *ZASPIL* 20: 119–36.
- (2003). 'Some Notes on the Structure of Alienable and Inalienable Possessors', in M. Coenem and Y. D'hulst (eds.), *From NP to DP: The Expression of Possession in Noun Phrases*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 167–88.
- and Anagnostopoulou, E. (1998). 'Unaccusativity mismatches in Greek', Paper presented at the 8th CGG in Palmela.
- ——— and Schäfer, F. (2006). 'The properties of anticausatives crosslinguistically', in M. Frascarelli (ed.), *Phases of Interpretation*. Berlin: Mouton, 187–211.
- and Schäfer, F. (2009). 'There down in Spec,vP: an argument'. Paper presented at the GGS Meeting in Leipzig.
- Altmann, G. T. M. (1999). 'Thematic role assignment in context', *Journal of Memory and Language* 41: 124–45.
- Alves, M. J. (1999). 'What's so Chinese about Vietnamese?', in G. Thurgood (ed.), *Papers from the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society*, 221–42.
- Ammann, H. (1928). *Die Menschliche Rede. Sprachphilosophische Untersuchungen 2. Teil: Der Satz*. Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft.
- Anagnostopoulou, E. (1994). 'Clitic dependencies in Modern Greek'. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Salzburg.
- (2003). *The Syntax of Ditransitives: Evidence from Clitics*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Angelika (1996). 'Severing the external argument from its verb', in J. Rooryck and L. Zaring (eds.), *Phrase Structure and the Lexicon*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 109–37.
- Antrim, N. M. (1996). 'On the status of possessives'. Unpublished dissertation, University of Southern California.
- Aoshima, S., Phillips, C., and Weinberg, A. (2004). 'Processing filler-gap dependencies in a head-final language', *Journal of Memory and Language* 51: 23–54.
- Aoun, J., Choueiri, L., and Hornstein, N. (2001). 'Resumption, movement, and derivational economy', *Linguistic Inquiry* 32 (3): 371–403.
- Arad, M. (1998). 'VP Structure and the Syntax-Lexicon Interface'. Ph.D. dissertation, University College London.
- (2003). 'Locality constraints on the interpretation of roots: the case of Hebrew denominal verbs', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 21: 737–78.
- Arnold, J. E., Losongco, A., Wasow, T., and Ginstrom, R. (2000). 'Heaviness vs. newness: the effects of structural complexity and discourse structure on constituent ordering', *Language* 76: 28–55.
- Asher, N. (1993). *Reference to Abstract Objects in Discourse*. Dordrecht: Kluwer.

386 *References*

- Avery, P. and Idsardi, W. (2001). 'Laryngeal dimensions, completion and enhancement', in T. Alan Hall (ed.), *Distinctive Feature Theory*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 41–70.
- Babby, L. (1980). *Existential Sentences and Negation in Russian*. Ann Arbor Michigan: Karoma Publishers.
- (2001). 'The Genitive of Negation: a Unified Analysis', in S. Franks *et al.* (eds.), *Proceedings of FASL 9*. Ann Arbor, MI: Michigan Slavic Publications, 1–35.
- Babyonyshev, M. (forthcoming). 'Genitive of Negation in Russian', in A. Przepiorkowski and S. Brown (eds.), *Negation in Slavic*. Slavica Publishers.
- Badecker, W. and Straub, K. (2002). 'The processing role of structural constraints on the interpretation of pronouns and anaphors', *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory and Cognition* 28: 748–69.
- Baker, M. C. (1985). 'The Mirror Principle and morphosyntactic explanation', *Linguistic Inquiry* 16: 373–415.
- (1988). *Incorporation: A Theory of Grammatical Function Changing*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- (1997). 'Thematic roles and syntactic structure', in L. Haegeman, *Elements of Grammar*. Dordrecht: Kluwer, 137–78.
- (2002). 'Building and merging, not checking: the non existence of (Aux)-S-V-O languages', *Linguistic Inquiry* 33: 321–8.
- (2003). *Lexical Categories: Verbs, Nouns and Adjectives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Baldwin, D., Baird, J., Saylor, M., and Clark, A. (2001). 'Infants parse dynamic action', *Child Development* 72: 708–17.
- Baltin, M. (1987). 'Do antecedent-contained deletions exist?', *Linguistic Inquiry* 18 (4): 579–96.
- Barbiers, S. and Rooryck, J. (1998). 'On the interpretation of "there" in existentials', in K. Shahin., S. Blake., and E.-S. Kim (eds.), *Proceedings of WCCFL 17, UBC*. Stanford: CSLI, 59–73.
- Bard, E. G., Robertson, D., and Sorace, A. (1996). 'Magnitude Estimation of Linguistic Acceptability', *Language* 72(1): 32–68.
- Barker, C. (1995). *Possessive Descriptions*. Stanford, CA: CSLI.
- (2008). 'Possessives and relational nouns', in C. Maienborn, K. V. Heusinger, and P. Portner (eds.), *Semantics: An International Handbook of Natural Language Meaning*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Barragan, L. M. (2003). 'Movement and allomorphy in the Cupeno verb construction', in L. M. Barragan and J. D. Haugen (eds.), *Studies in Uto-Aztecan: MITELF 5*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Working Papers in Linguistics.
- Barss, A. (1986). 'Chains and anaphoric dependence: on reconstruction and its implications'. Ph.D. thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- and Lasnik, H. (1986). 'A note on anaphora and double objects', *Linguistic Inquiry* 17: 347–54.

- Bartels, C. (2004). 'Acoustic correlates of "second occurrence" focus: towards an experimental investigation', in H. Kamp and B. Partee (eds.), *Context-Dependence in the Analysis of Linguistic Meaning*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 354–61.
- Barwise, J. and Cooper, R. (1981). 'Generalized quantifiers and natural language', *Linguistics and Philosophy* 4: 159–219.
- Bayer, J. (1999). 'Final complementizers in hybrid languages', *Journal of Linguistics* 35: 233–71.
- Bayer, J. (2004). 'Was Beschränkt die Extraktion?', in F. J. D'Avis (ed.), *Deutsche Syntax: Empirie und Theorie*. Gothenburg: Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis, 233–57.
- Beaver, D. and Clark, B. (2008). *Sense and Sensitivity: How Focus Determines Meaning*. Malden, MA: Blackwell.
- Flemming, E., Jaeger, F., and Wolters, M. (2007). 'When semantics meets phonetics: acoustical studies of second occurrence focus', *Language* 83: 245–76.
- Beavers, J. (2008). 'Scalar complexity and the structure of events', in J. Dölling, T. Heyde-Zybatow, and M. Schäfer (eds.), *Event Structures in Linguistic Form and Interpretation*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 245–65.
- Levin, Beth, and Wei, Tham Shiao (2004). 'A morphosyntactic basis for variation in the encoding of motion events'. Paper presented at the conference on Diversity and Universals in Language: Consequences of Variation. Stanford University.
- Beck, S. (2006). 'Intervention effects follow from focus interpretation', *Natural Language Semantics* 14: 1–56.
- and Johnson, K. (2004). 'Double objects again', *Linguistic Inquiry* 35: 97–124.
- and Kim, S.-S. (1997). 'On Wh-operator scope in Korean', *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 6: 339–84. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- and Snyder, W. (2001). 'Complex predicates and goal PPs: evidence for a semantic parameter', in A. H.-J. Do, L. Dominguez, and A. Johansen (eds.), *Proceedings of the 25th Annual Boston University Conference on Language Development*. Somerville, MA: Cascadilla Press, 114–22.
- Beckman, M. and Pierrehumbert, J. (1986). 'Intonational structure in English and Japanese', *Phonology Yearbook* 3: 255–310.
- Beghelli, F. (1993). 'A Minimalist approach to quantifier scope', in A. J. Schafer (ed.), *Proceedings of the North East Linguistic Society* 23. University of Ottawa: Graduate Linguistic Student Association, 65–80.
- (1995). 'The Phrase Structure of Quantifier Scopepe'. Ph.D. thesis, UCLA, Los Angeles.
- Belletti, A. (1988). 'The case of unaccusatives', *Linguistic Inquiry* 19: 1–34.
- (2004). 'Aspects of the low IP area', in L. Rizzi (ed.), *The Structure of CP and IP. The Cartography of Syntactic Structures*, Vol. 2. New York: Oxford University Press, 16–51.
- and Leonini, C. (2004). 'Subject inversion in L2 Italian', in S. Foster-Cohen, M. Sharwood Smith, A. Sorace, and M. Ota (eds.), *Eurosla Yearbook* 4. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 95–118.

388 *References*

- Beghelli, F., and Rizzi, L. (1988). 'Psych verbs and Theta Theory', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 6: 291–352.
- Benedicto, E. (1997). *The Syntax and Semantics of non-canonical NP Positions*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
- Beneš, E. (1971). 'Die Besetzung der ersten Position im deutschen Aussagesatz', *Fragen der Strukturellen Syntax und der Kontrastiven Grammatik. Sprache der Gegenwart* 17. Düsseldorf: Schwann, 160–82.
- Benincà, P. (1988). 'L'ordine Degli Elementi Della Frase e le Costruzioni Marcate', in L. Renzi and G. Salvi (eds.), *Grande Grammatica Italiana di Consultazione*. Bologna: Il Mulino, 115–19.
- and Poletto, C. (2004). 'Topic, focus, and V2: defining the CP sublayers', in Luigi Rizzi (ed.), *The Structure of CP and IP: The Cartography of Syntactic Structures*, Vol. 2. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 52–75.
- Benmamoun, E. (2000). *The Feature Structure of Functional Categories: A Comparative Study of Arabic Dialects*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Bennis, H. (1986). *Gaps and Dummies*. Dordrecht: Foris.
- Bentley, D. (2004). 'Ne-cliticization and split intransitivity', *Journal of Linguistics* 40: 219–62.
- (2006). 'Existentials and locatives'. Ms. University of Manchester.
- Berman, S. (1987). 'Situation-based semantics for adverbs of quantification', in J. Blevins and A. Vainikka (eds.), *University of Massachusetts Occasional Papers*, vol. 12. University of Massachusetts at Amherst, 8–23.
- Besten, H. den (1985). 'The Ergative Hypothesis and free word order in Dutch and German', in J. Toman (ed.), *Studies in German Grammar*. Dordrecht: Foris, 23–65.
- Bezooijen, R. van (2005). 'Approximant /r/ in Dutch: routes and feelings', *Speech Communication* 47 (1–2): 15–31.
- Bhat, D. N. S. (1994). *The Adjectival Category: Criteria for Differentiation and Identification*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Bhatt, R. and Pancheva, R. (2006). 'Implicit arguments', in *The Blackwell Companion to Syntax*, vol. II. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, 554–84.
- Bianchi, V. (2006). 'On the syntax of personal arguments', *Lingua* 116: 2023–67.
- Birner, B. (1994). 'Information structure and English inversion', *Language* 70: 233–59.
- Bishop, J. (forthcoming). 'The effect of position on the realization of second occurrence focus'. *Proceedings of Interspeech 2008*.
- Bittner, M. (1999). 'Concealed causatives', *Natural Language Semantics* 7: 1–78.
- Boas, H. C. (2003). *Resultative Constructions in English and German*. Stanford: CSLI Publications.
- (2005). 'Determining the productivity of resultatives: a reply to Goldberg and Jackendoff', *Language* 81 (2): 448–64.
- Bobaljik, J. (1994). 'What does adjacency do?' *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics* 22 :1–32.
- Boeckx, C. (2003). '(In)direct binding', *Syntax* 6 (3): 213–36.
- Boersma, P. (1998). 'Functional Phonology'. Ph.D. thesis, University of Amsterdam. The Hague: Holland Academic Graphics.

- and Weeknink, D. (2008). 'Praat: Doing Phonetics by Computer (Version 4.2.29)' [Computer program].
- Bohnacker, U. (2005). 'Nonnative acquisition of verb second: on the empirical underpinnings of universal L2 claims', in M. den Dikken and C. Tortora (eds.), *The Function of Function Words and Functional Categories*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 41–77.
- (2006). 'When Swedes begin to learn German: from V2 to V2', *Second Language Research* 22: 1–44.
- (forthcoming). 'Will they keep on starting their sentences the German way?'. Ms.
- and Rosén, C. (2007). 'How to start a declarative V2 clause: transfer of syntax or information structure in L2 German', in M. Anderssen and M. Westergaard (eds.), *Nordlyd* 34.3. Tromsø: CASTL, 29–56.
- — (2008). 'The clause-initial position in L2 German declaratives: transfer of information structure', *Studies in Second Language Acquisition* 30(4): 511–38.
- Boland, J., Tanenhaus, M. K., Garnsey, S. M., and Carlson, G. N. (1995). 'Verb argument structure in parsing and interpretation: evidence from Wh-questions', *Journal of Memory and Language* 34: 774–806.
- Borer, H. (1980). 'Empty subjects in Modern Hebrew and Constraints on Thematic Relations'. *Proceedings of NELS* 10.
- (1991). 'The causative-alternation: a case study in parallel morphology', *The Linguistic Review* 8: 119–58.
- (1995). 'The ups and downs of Hebrew verb movement', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 13: 527–606.
- (2005a). *Structuring Sense: An Exo-Skeletal Trilogy*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- (2005b). *Structuring Sense. Volume 2: The Normal Course of Events*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2006). 'Locales'. Talk given at the opening colloquium of the SFB 732, Universität Stuttgart, Nov. 2006.
- and Grodzinsky, Y. (1986). 'Syntactic cliticization and lexical cliticization, the case of Hebrew dative clitics', in H. Borer (ed.), *The Syntax of Pronominal Clitics*. Syntax and Semantics 19. San Diego: Academic Press.
- Borik, O. (2002). 'Aspect and reference time'. Doctoral dissertation, Utrecht: Utrecht Institute of Linguistics OTS.
- Bošković, Ž. (1997). 'Superiority effects with multiple Wh-fronting in Serbo-Croatian', *Lingua* 102: 1–20.
- (2000). 'On multiple feature-checking: multiple Wh-fronting and multiple head-movement', in S. Epstein and N. Hornstein (eds.), *Working Minimalism*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 159–87.
- Bowers, J. (1997). 'A binary analysis of resultatives', in R. C. Blight and M. J. Moosally (eds.), *Proceedings of the Texas Linguistics Society*, vol. 38. Austin: University of Texas, 43–58.
- Branigan, P. (1992). 'Subjects and Complementizers'. Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.

390 *References*

- Bresnan, J. (1977). 'Variables in the theory of transformations', in P. Culicover, T. Wasow, and A. Akmajian (eds.), *Formal Syntax*. New York: Academic Press, 157–96.
- (1982). 'Control and complementation', in Joan Bresnan (ed.), *The Mental Representation of Grammatical Relations*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 282–390.
- (1993). 'Locative inversion and the architecture of UG'. Ms. Stanford.
- and Kanerva, J. (1989). 'Locative inversion in Chichewa', *Linguistic Inquiry* 20: 1–50.
- Broccias, C. (2008). 'Towards a history of English resultative constructions: the case of adjectival resultative constructions', *English Language & Linguistics* 12: 27–54.
- Brody, M. (1990). 'Some remarks on the focus field in Hungarian', *UCL Working Papers in Linguistics*, 201–25.
- Broekhuis, H. (2006). 'Extraction from subjects', in H. Broekhuis, N. Corver, R. Huybregts, U. Kleinhenz, and J. Koster (eds.), *Organizing Grammar*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 59–68.
- Browman, C. P. and Goldstein, L. M. (1989). 'Articulatory gestures as phonological units', *Phonology* 6: 201–51.
- — (1992). 'Articulatory phonology: an overview', *Phonetica* 49: 155–80.
- Bruce, G. (1998). 'Allmän och Svensk prosodi', *Praktisk Linguistik*, vol. 16. Institutionen för Lingvistik, Lunds Universitet.
- Bruening, B. (2001). 'Syntax at the edge'. Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.
- Bruhn-Garavito, J. (2000). 'The syntax of Spanish multi-functional clitics and near-native competence'. Doctoral dissertation, McGill University.
- Büring, D. (1997). *The Meaning of Topic and Focus: The 59th Street Bridge Accent*. London: Routledge.
- (2003). 'On D-trees, beans, and B-Accents', *Linguistics & Philosophy* 26 (5): 511–45.
- (2008). 'Been there, marked that – a tentative theory of second occurrence focus'. Ms. UCLA.
- Burzio, L. (1981). 'Intransitive verbs and Italian auxiliaries'. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, MIT.
- (1986). *Italian Syntax: A Government-Binding Approach*. Dordrecht: Reidel and Dordrecht: Kluwer.
- Butler, J. (2004). 'Phase structure, phrase structure, and quantification'. Ph.D. thesis, University of York.
- Bybee, J. L. (1985). *Morphology: A Study of the Relation between Meaning and Form*. Amsterdam: Benjamins.
- (2006). 'From usage to grammar: the mind's response to repetition', *Language* 82: 529–51.
- Cagri, I. M. (2005). 'Minimality and Turkish relative clauses'. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Maryland College Park.
- Campbell, N. and Beckman, M. (1997). 'Stress, prominence, and spectral tilt', in A. Botinis *et al.* (ed.), *Intonation: Theory, Models and Applications (Proceedings of an ESCA Workshop, Athens, 18–20 September 1997)*. ESCA and University of Athens Department of Informatics.

- Cantrall, W. (1974). *Viewpoint, Reflexives, and the Nature of Noun Phrases*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Cardinaletti, A. (2004). 'Toward a cartography of subject positions', in L. Rizzi (ed.), *The Structure of CP and IP: The Cartography of Syntactic Structures*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 115–66.
- Carleton, T. and Waksler, R. (2000). 'Pronominal markers in Zenzontepec Chatino', *International Journal of American Linguistics* 66: 383–418.
- Carnie, A. (2006). *Syntax: A Generative Introduction*. Malden: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Carrier, J. and Randall, J. H. (1992). 'The argument structure and syntactic structure of resultatives', *Linguistic Inquiry* 23: 173–234.
- Castillo, J. C. (2001). 'Thematic relations between nouns' Unpublished dissertation, University of Maryland at College Park.
- Chafe, W. (1987). 'Cognitive constraints on information flow', in R. Tomlin (ed.), *Coherence and Grounding in Discourse*. Amsterdam: John Benjamin, 21–55.
- Cheng, C. D. and Hsin-yi, C. H. (2006). 'Is it difficult to acquire subadjacency and the ECP?', *Taiwan Journal of Linguistics* 4: 89–130.
- Cheng, L. (1991). 'On the typology of WH-questions'. Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.
- and Ritter, E. (1987). 'A small clause analysis of inalienable possession in Mandarin and French', *Proceedings of NELS* 18: 65–78.
- Cheng, L. L.-S., Huang, C.-T. J., and Tang C.-C. J. (1997). 'Negative particle questions: a dialectal comparison', in J. Black and V. Motapanyane (eds.), *Micro-Parametric Syntax: Dialectal Variation in Syntax*. Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 41–74.
- Chila-Markopoulou, D. and Mozer, A. (2001). 'Telicity and referentiality in the VP of Modern Greek: aspect and determiner', (Telikotita kai anaforikotita sti rimatiki frasi tis NE: Pion energias kai arthro), in Y. Agouraki *et al.* (eds.), *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Greek Linguistics*. Nicosia: University Studio Press, 138–45.
- Chinese Knowledge Information Processing Group (CKIP). (1995). *Character Frequency of Modern Chinese* (No. Technical report 95–01). Taipei: Institute of Information Science, Academia Sinica.
- Cho, T. and Ladefoged, P. (1999). 'Variation and universals in VOT: evidence from 18 languages', *Journal of Phonetics* 27: 207–29.
- Choe, H. S. (1987). 'Syntactic adjunction, A-Chain and the ECP—multiple identical case construction in Korean', *North Eastern Linguistic Society* 17: 100–21.
- Choi, J.-W. (1985). 'Pitch-accent and q/wh words in Korean', in S. Kuno, J. Whitman, I.-H. Lee, and Y.-S. Kang, (eds.), *Harvard Studies in Korean Linguistics*. Seoul: Hanshin, 113–23.
- Chomsky, N. (1957). *Syntactic Structures*. The Hague: Mouton.
- (1965). *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- (1970). 'Remarks on nominatization', in R. Jacobs and P. Rosenbann (eds.), *Readings in English Transformational Grammar*. Waltham, MA: Ginn, 184–221.
- (1971). 'Deep structure, surface structure and semantic interpretation', in D. Steinberg and L. Jakobovits (eds.), *Semantics: An Interdisciplinary Reader in Philosophy, Linguistics and Psychology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 232–96.

392 *References*

- Chomsky, N. (1981). *Lectures on Government and Binding*. Dordrecht: Foris.
- (1986). *Knowledge of Language*. New York: Praeger.
- (1989). ‘Some notes on economy of derivation and representation’, in I. Laka and A. Mahajan (eds.), *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics #10*. MIT, 43–74.
- (1993). ‘A Minimalist Program for linguistic theory’, in K. Hale and J. Keyser (eds.), *The View from Building 20*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1–52.
- Chomsky, N. (1995a). ‘Bare phrase structure’, in G. Webelhuth (ed.), *Government Binding Theory and the Minimalist Program*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 383–439.
- (1995b). *Minimalist Program*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- (2000). ‘Minimalist inquiries: the framework’, in R. Martin, D. Michaels, and J. Uriagereka (eds.), *Step by Step: Essays on Minimalist Syntax in Honor of Howard Lasnik*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 89–155.
- (2001). ‘Derivation by phase’, in Michael Kenstowicz (ed.), *Ken Hale: A Life in Language*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1–52.
- (2008). ‘On phases’, in R. Freidin, C. Otero, and M.-L. Zubizarreta (eds.), *Foundational Issues in Linguistic Theory*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 133–66.
- and Halle, M. (1968). *The Sound Pattern of English*. New York: Harper and Row.
- and Lasnik, H. (1977). ‘Filters and Control’, *Linguistic Inquiry* 8: 425–504.
- Chung, D. (2000). ‘On the representation and operation of WH-questions’, *Seoul International Conference on Language and Computation*.
- Cinque, G. (1999). *Adverbs and Functional Heads: A Cross-Linguistic Perspective*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2005). ‘Deriving Greenberg’s Universal 20 and its exceptions’, *Linguistic Inquiry* 36: 315–32.
- Citko, B. (2005). ‘On the nature of Merge: External Merge, Internal Merge, and Parallel Merge’, *Linguistic Inquiry* 36 (4): 475–96.
- Clahsen, H. and Muysken, P. (1986). ‘The availability of Universal Grammar to adult and child learners: a study of the acquisition of German word order’, *Second Language Research* 2: 93–119.
- Clancy, P. (1980). ‘Referential choice in English and Japanese narrative discourse’, in Wallace L. Chafe (ed.), *The Pear Stories: Cognitive, Cultural, and Linguistic Aspects of Narrative Production*. Norwood, NJ: Ablex, 127–202.
- Clements, G. N. (1980). *Vowel Harmony in Nonlinear Generative Phonology: An Autosegmental Model*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Linguistics Club.
- Clifton, C., Jr, Kennison, S., and Albrecht, J. (1997). ‘Reading the words her, his, him: implications for parsing principles based on frequency and structure’, *Journal of Memory and Language*, 36: 276–292.
- Cohen, A. and Erteschik-Shir, N. (2002). ‘Topic, focus and the interpretation of bare plurals’, *Natural Language Semantics* 10.
- Cohn, A. (2006). ‘Is there Gradient Phonology?’, in G. Fanselow, C. Fery, R. Vogel, and M. Schlesewsky (eds.), *Gradience in Grammar: Generative Perspectives*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 25–44.

- Cole, P. and Hermon, G. (1994). 'Is there LF Wh-movement?', *Linguistic Inquiry* 25: 239–62.
- (1998). 'The typology of wh-movement: wh-questions in Malay', *Syntax* 1–3: 221–58.
- Collins, B. and Mees, I. (1996). *The Phonetics of English and Dutch*. 3rd edn. Leiden: E. J. Brill.
- Collins, C. (1997). *Local Economy*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Comrie, B. (1976). *Aspect*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- (1981). *Language Universals and Linguistic Typology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Cooper, R. (1974). 'The control of eye fixation by the meaning of spoken language', *Cognitive Psychology* 6: 84–107.
- (1979). 'The interpretation of pronouns', in F. Heny and H. Schnelle (eds.), *Syntax and Semantics 10: Selections from the Third Groningen Round Table*. New York: Academic Press, 61–92.
- Crain, S., Conway, L., and Weijia, Ni (1994). 'Learning, parsing, and modularity', in C. Clifton, L. Frazier, and K. Rayner (eds.), *Perspectives on Sentence Processing*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associate, 443–67.
- Croft, W. (1991). *Syntactic Categories and Grammatical Relations*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.
- Cuervo, C. (2003). 'Datives at Large'. Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.
- Culicover, P. (1993). 'Evidence against ECP accounts of the that-trace effect', *Linguistic Inquiry* 24: 557–61.
- and Jackendoff, R. (1995). 'Something Else for the Binding Theory', *Linguistic Inquiry* 26: 249–75.
- Daneš, F. (1970). 'Zur linguistischen Analyse der Textstruktur', *Folia Linguistica* 4: 72–9.
- Davidson, D. (1967). 'The logical form of action sentences', in N. Rescher (ed.), *The Logic of Decision and Action*. Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press, 81–95.
- Dayal, V. (1996). *Locality in Wh-quantification*. Dordrecht: Kluwer.
- (2002). 'Single-pair versus Multiple-pair answers: Wh-in-situ and scope', *Linguistic Inquiry* 33: 512–20.
- Deal, A. R. (2009). 'The origin and content of expletives: evidence from "selection"', to appear in *Syntax*.
- Déchaine, R.-M. (1993). 'Predicates Across Categories'. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.
- Deguchi, M. and Kitagawa, Y. (2002). 'Prosody and Wh-questions', in Masako Hirotani (ed.), *Proceedings of the North East Linguistics Society*, vol. 1. City University of New York and New York University, Amherst, MA: GLSA, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, 73–92.
- Delattre, P. and Freeman, D. C. (1968). 'A dialect study of American r's by x-ray motion picture', *Linguistics* 44: 29–68.
- Demirdache, H. and Uribe-Etxebarria, M. (2000). 'The primitives of temporal relations', in R. Martin, D. Michaels, and J. Uriagereka (eds.), *Step by Step: Essays*

394 *References*

- on *Minimalist Syntax in Honor of Howard Lasnik*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 157–86.
- Dentler, S. (2000). ‘Deutsch und Englisch – das gibt Immer Krieg!’, in S. Dentler, B. Hufeisen, and B. Lindemann (eds.), *Tertiär- und Drittsprachen: Projekte und Empirische Untersuchungen*. Tübingen: Stauffenburg, 77–97.
- Dikken, M. den (1995). *Particles: On the Syntax of Verb-Particle, Triadic and Causative Constructions*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Dikken, M. den (2003a). ‘Lexical integrity, checking and the mirror: a checking approach to syntactic word-formation’, *Journal of Comparative Germanic Linguistics* 6: 169–225.
- Dikken, M. den (2003b). ‘On the morphosyntax of Wh-movement’, in C. Boeckx and K. Grohmann (eds.), *Multiple Wh-Fronting. Linguistics Today*, 64. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 77–98.
- Di Sciullo, A.-M. and Williams, E. (1987). *On the Definition of Word*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Dixon, R. M. W. (1982). *Where Have all the Adjectives Gone?* Berlin: De Gruyter.
- Dobler, E., Newell, H., Piggott, G., Skinner, T., Sugimura, M., and Travis, L. (2009). ‘Narrow syntactic movement after Spell-Out’. Paper presented at Minimalist Approaches to Syntactic Locality, Budapest.
- Dobrovie-Sorin, C. and Laka, B. (1996). ‘Generic Bare NPs’. Ms. University Paris 7 and University of Strasbourg.
- Docherty, G. J. (1992). *The Timing of Voicing in British English Obstruents*. New York and Berlin: Foris.
- Doron, E. (1986). ‘The pronominal copula as agreement clitic’, in H. Borer (ed.), *The Syntax of Pronominal Clitics*. Syntax and Semantics 19. New York: Academic Press, 313–32.
- Dowty, D. (1979). *Word Meaning and Montague Grammar: The Semantics of Verbs and Times in Generative Semantics and Montague’s PTQ*. Dordrecht and London: Reidel.
- Dryer, M. (1994). ‘The pragmatics of association with only’. Paper presented at the 1994 Winter Meeting of the LSA. Boston, Massachusetts.
- Duffield, N. (1999). ‘Final modals, adverbs and antisymmetry in Vietnamese’, *Revue québécoise de linguistique* 27: 92–129.
- (2005). ‘Flying squirrels and dancing girls: events, inadvertent cause and unaccusativity in English’, in L. Bateman and C. Ussery (eds.), *Proceedings of NELS 35*. Booksurge Publishing, 154–75.
- (2007a). ‘Interesting facts? Events, inadvertent cause, and unaccusativity in English present participles’. Paper presented at *Forces in Grammatical Theory Conference*, Paris.
- (2007b). ‘Aspects of Vietnamese clause structure: separating tense from assertion’, *Linguistics* 45: 765–814.
- Duffield, N. (ed.) (2009). *Vietnamese Online Grammar Project*, < <http://www.vietnamese-grammar.group.shef.ac.uk> > .

- Duffield, N. (in prep.). 'Close to perfect: particles and projections in Vietnamese syntax'. Ms. University of Sheffield.
- (submitted a). 'Illusory islands?: A note on "Wh-islands in Vietnamese" (Bruening & Tran 2006)', *Journal of East Asian Linguistics*.
- (submitted b). 'Complementizers, Q-markers and Yes-No questions in Vietnamese: implications for parameter-setting', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory*.
- and Phan, T. (in prep.). 'Temporal Relations in Vietnamese'. Ms, University of Sheffield.
- Dupoux, E., Kaheki, K., Hirose, Y., Pallier, C., and Mehler, J. (1999). 'Epenthetic vowels in Japanese: a perceptual illusion?', *Journal of Experimental Psychology* 25: 1568–78.
- Eid, M. (1983). 'The copula function of pronouns', *Lingua* 59: 197–207.
- (1991). 'The copula pronoun in Arabic and Hebrew', in B. Comrie and M. Eid (eds.), *Perspectives on Arabic Linguistics III*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 31–61.
- Elbourne, P. D. (2005). *Situations and Individuals*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Embick, D. (2000). 'Features, syntax, and categories in the Latin Perfective', *Linguistic Inquiry* 31: 185–230.
- Embick, D. (2007). 'Linearization and local dislocation: derivational mechanics and interactions', *Linguistic Analysis* 33: 303–36.
- and Noyer, R. (2001). 'Movement operations after syntax', *Linguistic Inquiry* 32 (4): 555–95.
- Emonds, J. E. (1976). *A Transformational Approach to English Syntax*. New York: Academic Press.
- Endo, Y. (2007). *Locality and Information Structure*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Epstein, S. D. and Seely, T. D. (2002). 'Rule applications as cycles in a level-free syntax', in S. D. Epstein and T. D. Seely (eds.), *Derivation and Explanation in the Minimalist Program*. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing, 65–89.
- Erteschik-Shir, N. (1973). 'On the nature of island constraints'. Ph.D. thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA.
- (2006). 'What's what?', in G. Fanselow, C. Féry, M. Schlesewsky, and R. Vogel (eds.), *Gradience in Grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Español-Echevarría, M. (1997). 'Inalienable possession in copulative contexts and the DP-structure', *Lingua* 101: 211–44.
- Espinal, M. T. (1991). 'The representation of disjunct constituents', *Language* 67: 726–63.
- Evans, G. (1977). 'Pronouns, quantifiers, and relative clauses', *Canadian Journal of Philosophy* 7: 467–536.
- Ewen, C. J. and Hulst, van der H. (2001). *The Phonological Structure of Words*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Fabricius-Hansen, C. and Solfeld, K. (1994). 'Deutsche und norwegische Sachprosa im Vergleich', *Arbeitsberichte des Germanistischen Instituts der Universität Oslo* 6.
- Fanselow, G. (2007). 'The Restricted Access of Information Structure to Syntax: A Minority Report', in C. Féry, G. Fanselow and M. Krifka (eds.), *Interdisciplinary Studies on Information Structure* 6. Potsdam: Universitätsverlag Potsdam, 205–220.

396 *References*

- Fanselow, G., Féry, C., Schlesewsky, M., and Vogel, R., (2006). 'Introduction', in G. Fanselow, C. Féry, M. Schlesewsky, and R. Vogel (eds.), *Gradience in Grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Fassi Fehri, A. (1993). *Issues in the Structure of Arabic Clauses and Words*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Féry, C. (2007). 'Information structural notions and the fallacy of invariant correlates', in C. Féry, G. Fanselow, and M. Krifka (eds.), *Interdisciplinary Studies on Information Structure* 6. Potsdam: Universitätsverlag Potsdam, 161–84.
- and Samek-Lodovici, V. (2006). 'Focus projection and prosodic prominence in nested foci', *Language* 82: 131–50.
- and Shinichiro, I. (2009). 'The Phonology of Second Occurrence Focus', *Journal of Linguistics* 45: 285–313.
- Fiengo, R. and May, R. (1994). *Indices and Identity*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- and McClure, W. (2002). 'On How to Use –Wa', *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 11: 5–41.
- Fintel, Kai von (1994). 'Restrictions on quantifier domains'. Doctoral dissertation: University of Massachusetts.
- Fitzpatrick, J. and Groat, E. (2005). 'The timing of syntactic operations: phases, c-command, remerger, and Lebeaux effects'. Paper presented at ECO5, March 2005.
- Flemming, E. (1995). 'Auditory Representations in Phonology'. Doctoral dissertation, UCLA.
- Fodor, J. A. (1970). 'Three reasons for not deriving "kill" from "cause to die"', *Linguistic Inquiry* 1: 429–38.
- Folli, R. and Ramchand, G. (2005). 'Prepositions and results in Italian and English: an analysis from event decomposition', in H. Verkyul, H. van Hout, and H. de Swartz (eds.), *Perspectives on Aspect*. Dordrecht: Springer, 81–105.
- Foulkes, P. and Docherty, G. J. (2000). 'Another chapter in the story of /r/: "labiodental" variants in British English', *Journal of Sociolinguistics* 4: 30–59.
- Fox, D. (1999). 'Reconstruction, Binding Theory, and the interpretation of chains', *Linguistic Inquiry* 30 (2): 157–96.
- (2002). 'Antecedent-contained deletion and the copy theory of movement', *Linguistic Inquiry* 33 (1): 63–96.
- (2003). 'On logical form', in R. Hendrick (ed.), *Minimalist Syntax*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers, 82–123.
- and Nissenbaum, J. (1999). 'Extraposition and scope: a case for overt QR', in S. Bird, A. Carnie, J. D. Haugen, and P. Norquest (eds.), *Proceedings of the West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics* 18. Somerville, MA: Cascadilla Press, 132–44.
- — (2004). 'Condition A and scope reconstruction', *Linguistic Inquiry* 35 (3): 475–85.
- and Pesetsky, D. (2004). 'Cyclic linearization of syntactic structure', *Theoretical Linguistics* 31 (1–2): 1–46.
- Frampton, J. (2004). Copies, traces, occurrences, and all that: evidence from Bulgarian multiple Wh-phenomena. Ms. Northeastern University.

- and Gutmann, S. (2000). 'Crash-proof syntax'. Ms. Northeastern University.
- Frascarelli, M. and Hinterhölzl, R. (2007). 'Types of topic in German and Italian', in K. Schwabe and S. Winkler (eds.), *On Information structure, Meaning and Form*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 87–116.
- Frazier, L. and Fodor, J. D. (1978). 'The sausage machine: a new two-stage parsing model', *Cognition* 6: 291–325.
- Freeze, R. (1992). 'Existentials and other locatives', *Language* 68: 553–95.
- Freidin, R. (1986). 'Fundamental issues in the theory of Binding', in B. Lust (ed.), *Studies in the Acquisition of Anaphora*, Vol. 1. Dordrecht: Reidel, 151–88.
- Fujita, K. (1996). 'Double objects, causatives and derivational economy', *Linguistic Inquiry* 27: 146–73.
- Gahl, S. and Garnsey, S. (2006). 'Knowledge of grammar includes knowledge of syntactic probabilities', *Language* 82: 405–10.
- Gallego, Á. and Uriagereka, J. (2006). 'Sub-extraction from subjects: A Phase Theory account', in J. Camacho, N. Flores-Ferrán, L. Sánchez, V. Déprez, and M. J. Cabrera (eds.), *Romance Linguistics 2006*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 149–62.
- Geach, P. (1962). *Reference and Generality*. New York, Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
- Gennari, S. and MacDonald, M. (2005/6). 'Acquisition of negation and quantification: insights from adult production and comprehension', *Language Acquisition* 13: 125–68.
- Gergely, G. and Csibra, G. (2003). 'Teleological reasoning in infancy: the naïve theory of rational action', *Trends in Cognitive Sciences* 7: 287–92.
- Geuder, W. (2000). 'Oriented adverbs: issues in the lexical semantics of event adverbs', Ph.D. thesis, Universität Tübingen.
- Geurts, B. (1998). 'Presuppositions and anaphors in attitude contexts', *Linguistics and Philosophy* 21: 545–601.
- and van der Sandt, R. (2004). 'Interpreting focus', *Theoretical Linguistics* 30: 1–44.
- Giannakidou, A. and Merchant, J. (1998). 'Aspectual effects on donkey anaphora', *Studies in Greek Linguistics* 18: 141–54.
- (2002). Modularity in the Minimalist Program. Paper presented at the Maryland Mayfest.
- Gick, B., Campbell, F. Oh, S., and Tamburri-Watt, L. (2006). 'Toward universals in the gestural organization of syllables: a cross-linguistic study of liquids', *Journal of Phonetics* 34: 49–72.
- Givón, T. (1983). 'Introduction', in T. Givón (ed.), *Topic Continuity in Discourse*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 5–41.
- (1984). *Syntax: A Functional-Typological Introduction*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Gleitman, L. (1990). 'The structural sources of verb meanings', *Language Acquisition* 1: 3–55.
- Glenberg, A., Robertson, D., Jansen, J., and Johnson-Glenberg, M. (1999). 'Not propositions', *Journal of Cognitive Science Systems Research* 1: 19–33.
- Goad, H. and Travis, L. (in preparation). 'Navajo verbal morphology and the syntax/phonology interface'. Massachusetts: McGill University.

398 *References*

- Godjevac, S. (2004). *Focus Projection in Serbo-Croatian*. Stanford: CSLI.
- Goldberg, A. E. (1995). *Constructions: A Construction Grammar Approach to Argument Structure*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.
- and Jackendoff, R. (2004). 'The resultative as a family of constructions', *Language* 80: 532–68.
- Goldberg, L. (2005). 'Verb-Stranding VP Ellipsis: A Cross-Linguistic Study'. Doctoral dissertation, McGill University.
- (2005). 'The end result(ative)', *Language* 81 (2): 474–7.
- Goldsmith, J. (1990). *Autosegmental and Metrical Phonology*. Oxford: Blackwells.
- Green, G. M. (1972). 'Some observations on the syntax and semantics of instrumental verbs', *Chicago Linguistic Society* 8: 83–97.
- Grewendorf, G. (2005). 'The discourse configurability of scrambling', in J. Sabel and M. Saito (eds.), *The Free Word Order Phenomenon: Its Syntactic Sources and Diversity*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 75–135.
- Grice, P. (1975). 'Logic and conversation', in P. Cole and J. Morgan, (eds.), *Syntax and Semantics*. New York: Academic Press, 41–58.
- Grimshaw, J. (1990). *Argument Structure*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- (1991). 'Extended projection'. Unpublished manuscript, Brandeis University.
- Gualmini, A. (2003). 'The Ups and Downs of Child Language'. Ph.D. dissertation, College Park: University of Maryland.
- (2004a). *The Ups and Downs of Child Language*. New York: Routledge.
- (2004b). 'Some knowledge children don't lack', *Linguistics* 42: 957–82.
- Hulsey, S., Hacquard, V., and Fox, D. (2008). 'The Question-Answer requirement and scope assignment', *Natural Language Semantics* 16: 205–37.
- and Schwarz, B. (2009). 'Solving learnability problems in the acquisition of semantics', *Journal of Semantics* 26: 185–215.
- Guasti, M. T., Chierchia, G., Crain, S., Foppolo, F., Gualmini, A., and Meroni, L. (2005). 'Why children and adults sometimes (but not always) compute implicatures', *Language and Cognitive Processes* 20: 667–96.
- Guenther, F. H., Espy-Wilson, C. Y., Boyce, S. E., Matthies, M. L., Zandipour, M., and Perkell, J. S. (1999). 'Articulatory tradeoffs reduce acoustic variability during American English /r/ production', *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 105: 2854–65.
- Gussenhoven, C. (1983). 'Testing the reality of focus domains', *Language and Speech* 26: 61–80.
- Haan, G. de (1994). 'Inflection and cliticization in Frisian: -sto, -ste, -st', *NOWELE* 23: 75–90.
- Haegeman, L. (1988). 'Parenthetical Adverbials: The Radical Orphanage Approach', in S. Chiba (ed.), *Aspects of Modern Linguistics*. Tokyo: Kaitakushi, 232–254.
- Haegeman, L. (1992). 'Negation in West Flemish and the Neg Criterion', *Proceedings of the North Eastern Linguistics Society (NELS)* 22. Amherst: University of Massachusetts, GLSA.
- Haegeman, L. (1995). *The Syntax of Negation*. Cambridge: CUP.

- Haegeman, L., and Zanuttini, R. (1991). 'Negative Heads and the Neg Criterion', *The Linguistic Review* 8: 233–52.
- Hagstrom, P. (1998). 'Phrasal Movement in Korean Negation'. *Proceedings of SCIL* 9.
- Haider, H. (2005). 'Mittelfeld Phenomena', in M. Everaert and H. van Riemsdijk (eds.), *The Blackwell Companion to Syntax* vol.3. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 204–274.
- Hajičová, E., Partee, B. H., and Sgall, P. (1998). *Topic-Focus Articulation, Tripartite Structures, and Semantic Content*. Dordrecht: Kluwer.
- Håkansson, G. (1997). 'Barnets väg till Svensk Syntax', in R. Söderbergh (ed.), *Från Joller till Läsning och Skrivning*. Malmö: Gleerups, 47–60.
- Hale, K. (1980). 'Remarks on Japanese phrase structure: comments on papers on Japanese syntax'. *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics* 2. Cambridge, MA: MIT, 185–203.
- (2000). 'There-insertion unaccusatives'. Ms. MIT.
- (2001). 'Navajo verb stem position and the bipartite structure of the Navajo conjunct sector', *Linguistic Inquiry* 32 (4): 678–93.
- (2004). 'On the significance of Eloise Jelinek's pronominal argument hypothesis', in A. Carnie, H. Harley, and M. Willie (eds.), *Formal Approaches to Functional Phenomena*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 11–43.
- Hale, K. and Keyser, J. (1991). 'On the syntax of argument structure', in *Lexicon Project Working Paper #34*. MIT Center for Cognitive Science.
- (1993). 'On argument structure and the lexical expression of syntactic relations', in K. Hale and S. J. Keyser (eds.), *The View from Building 20: Essays in Honor of Sylvain Bromberger*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 53–109.
- (2002). *Prolegomenon to a Theory of Argument Structure*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Halle, M. and Marantz, A. (1993). 'Distributed morphology and the pieces of inflection', in K. Hale and S. J. Keyser (eds.), *The View from Building 20: Essays in Honor of Sylvain Bromberger*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 111–76.
- Halliday, M. and Hasan, R. (1976). *Cohesion in English*. London: Longman.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1967). 'Notes on transitivity and theme in English, Part I', *Journal of Linguistics* 3: 37–81.
- Hallman, P. (2000). 'The structure of predicates: interactions of derivation, case and quantification'. Ph.D. thesis, University of California, Los Angeles.
- Hameed, J. (1985). 'Lexical phonology and morphology of Modern Standard Turkish', *Cahiers Linguistiques d'Ottawa* 14: 71–95.
- Han, J.-Im. (1996). 'The phonetics and phonology of "tense" and "plain" consonants in Korean'. Doctoral dissertation, Cornell University.
- Hara, Y. (2006). 'Grammar of knowledge representation: Japanese discourse items at interfaces'. Ph.D. dissertation. University of Delaware.
- Harley, H. (1995). 'Subjects, events and licensing', Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.
- (1996). 'Sase bizarre: the Japanese causative and structural case', in P. Koskinen (ed.), *Canadian Linguistics Association (CLA 1995)*, University of Toronto Working Papers in Linguistics.

400 *References*

- Harley, H. (2004). 'Merge, conflation and head movement: the First Sister Principle revisited,' in K. Moulton, (ed.), *Proceedings of NELS 34*, University of Massachusetts Amherst: GSLA, 239–54.
- (2007a). 'External arguments: on the independence of Voice^o and v^o'. Paper presented at the 30th GLOW meeting, University of Tromsø, Norway, 12–14 April 2007.
- (2007b). 'The bipartite structure of verbs cross-linguistically, or why Mary can't exhibit John her paintings'. Write-up of a talk given at the 2007 ABRALIN Congress in Belo Horizonte, Brazil.
- (2008). 'On the causative construction', in S. Miyagawa and M. Saito (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Japanese Linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Harves, S. (2002). 'Unaccusative Syntax in Russian'. Ph.D. dissertation. Princeton University.
- Haspelmath, M. (1993). 'More on the typology of inchoative/causative verb alternations', in B. Comrie and M. Polinsky (eds.), *Causatives and Transitivity*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 87–120.
- Hayashishita, J.-R. (2008). 'On the nature of inverse scope readings'. Ms. University of Otago.
- Hayes, B. (1984). 'The phonology of rhythm in English', *Linguistic Inquiry* 15: 33–74.
- and Lahiri, A. (1991). 'Bengali intonational phonology', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 9: 47–96.
- Hazout, I. (1991). 'Verbal nouns: theta-theoretic studies in Hebrew and Arabic'. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Massachusetts.
- (1995). 'Actions nominalization and the lexicalist hypothesis', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 13: 355–404.
- Heim, I. (1990). 'E-type pronouns and donkey anaphora', *Linguistics and Philosophy* 13 (2): 137–78.
- and Kratzer, A. (1998). *Semantics in Generative Grammar*. Malden, MA: Blackwell.
- Hengeveld, K. (1992). *Non-Verbal Predication: Theory, Typology, Diachrony*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Hertel, T. J. (2003). 'Lexical and discourse factors in the second language acquisition of Spanish word order', *Second Language Research* 19: 273–304.
- Heuvel, H. van den and Cucchiari, C. (2001). 'r-Deletion in Dutch. Rumours or reality', in H. Van de Velde and R. van Hout (eds.), *r-atics: Sociolinguistic, Phonetic and Phonological Characteristics of /r/*. Brussels: Etudes & Travaux – ILVP/ULB. No 4, 185–98.
- Heycock, C. (1993). 'Focus projection in Japanese', in M. González (ed.), *Proceedings of NELS 24*: 157–71.
- (2008). 'Japanese -wa, -ga, and information structure', in M. Saito and S. Miyagawa (ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of Japanese Linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 54–83.
- Higginbotham, J. (1983). 'The logic of perceptual reports: an extensional alternative to situation semantics', *The Journal of Philosophy* 80 (2): 100–27.

-
- (1985). 'On Semantics', *Linguistic Inquiry* 16: 547–93.
- (1999). 'Accomplishments', *Proceedings of the Nanzan GLOW: the second GLOW meeting in Asia*. Nagoya: Nanzan University, 131–9.
- and Ramchand, G. (1997). 'The stage level/individual level distinction and the mapping hypothesis', *Oxford Working Papers in Linguistics, Philology and Phonetics* 2: 53–83.
- Hill, J. (2005). *A Grammar of Cupeño*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Hirotsani, M. (2003). 'Prosodic effect on the comprehension of Japanese Wh-question'. Poster Presentation at the *Sixteenth Annual CUNY Conference on Human Sentence Processing*, 27–9 May.
- Hockett, F. (1942). 'A system of descriptive phonology', *Language* 18: 3–21.
- Hoekstra, T. (1988). 'Small clause results', *Lingua* 74: 101–39.
- and Mulder, R. (1990). 'Unergatives as copular verbs: locational and existential predication', *The Linguistic Review* 7: 1–79.
- Hoji, H. (1985). 'Logical form constraints and configurational structures in Japanese'. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington.
- Honcoop, M. (1998). 'Dynamic excursions on weak islands', Ph.D. dissertation, University of Leiden.
- Honma, Y. (1981). 'Durational relationship between Japanese stops and vowels', *Journal of Phonetics* 9: 273–81.
- Hopper, P. and Thompson, S. (1984). 'The discourse basis for lexical categories in Universal Grammar', *Language* 60: 703–52.
- Horn, L. R. (1989). *A Natural History of Negation*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Hornstein, N. (2009). *A Theory of Syntax*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Horrocks, G. and Stavrou, M. (2003). 'Actions and their results in Greek and English: the complementarity of morphologically encoded aspect and syntactic resultative predication', *Journal of Semantics* 20: 297–327.
- Horvath, J. (1986). *Focus in the Theory of Grammar and the Syntax of Hungarian*. Dordrecht: Foris.
- (1995). 'Structural Focus, Structural Case, and the Notion of Feature-assignment', in K. Kiss (ed.), 1995a, 28–64.
- House, A. and Fairbanks, G. (1953). 'The influence of consonant environment upon the secondary acoustical characteristics of vowels', *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 25: 105–13.
- Hsiao, F. (2002). 'Tonal domains are stress domains in Taiwanese: evidence from focus', *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics* 42: 109–40.
- Hulsey, S., Hacquard, V., Fox, D., and Gualmini, A. (2004). 'The Question-Answer requirement and scope assignment', in A. Csirmaz, A. Gualmini, and A. Nevins (eds.), *Plato's Problem: Problems in Language Acquisition*. Cambridge, MA: MITWPL, 71–90.
- Hulst, H., van der and Weijer, J. van de (1991). 'Topics in Turkish Phonology', in H. Boeschoten and L. Verhoeven (eds.), *Turkish Linguistics Today*. Leiden: Brill, 11–59.

402 *References*

- Hulst, H., van der and Weijer, J. van de (1995). 'Vowel Harmony', in J. A. Goldsmith (ed.), *The Handbook of Phonological Theory*. Oxford: Blackwell, 495–534.
- Huss, V. (1978). 'English word stress in the postnuclear position', *Phonetica* 35: 86–105.
- Inkelas, S. (1999). 'The exceptional stress-attracting suffixes in Turkish: representations versus the grammar', in R. Kager, H. van der Hulst, and W. Zonnerveld (eds.), *The Prosody-Morphology Interface*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 134–87.
- Inkelas, S. and Orgun, C. O. (1995). 'Level ordering and economy in the lexical phonology of Turkish', *Language* 71: 763–93.
- (1998). 'Level (non)ordering in recursive morphology: evidence from Turkish', in S. G. Lapointe, D. K. Brentari, and P. M. Farrel (eds.), *Morphology and its Relation to Phonology and Syntax*. Stanford: CSLI, 360–410.
- (2003). 'Turkish Stress', *Phonology* 20: 139–61.
- Ishihara, S. (2001). 'Stress, focus, and scrambling in Japanese', in *MIT Working Paper in Linguistics* 39: *A Few from Building E* 39: 142–75.
- (2003). 'Intonation and interface conditions'. Doctoral dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- (2007). 'Major phrase, focus intonation, multiple Spell-Out', *The Linguistic Review* 24: 137–67.
- Ishii, T. (2004). 'The Phase Impenetrability Condition, the Vacuous Movement Hypothesis, and *that-t* effects', *Lingua* 114: 183–215.
- Ito, C., Kang, Y., and Kenstowicz, M. (2006). 'The adaptation of Japanese loanwords into Korean', *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics* 52: 65–104.
- Iverson, G. K. and Salmons, J. C. (1995). 'Aspiration and laryngeal representation in Germanic', *Phonology* 12: 369–96.
- Iwata, S. (2006). 'Argument resultatives and adjunct resultatives in a lexical constructional account: the case of resultatives with adjectival result phrases', *Language Sciences* 28 (5): 449–96.
- (2008). 'A door that swings noiselessly open may creak shut: internal motion and concurrent changes of state', *Linguistics* 46 (6): 1049–108.
- Jackendoff, R. (1972). *Semantic Interpretation in Generative Grammar*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- (1977). *X-bar Syntax*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- (1990a). *Semantic Structures*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- (1990b). 'On Larson's treatment of the double object construction', *Linguistic Inquiry* 21: 427–56.
- (1992). 'Mme. Tussaud meets the Binding Theory', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 10: 1–31.
- (2002). *Foundations of Language: Brain, Meaning, Grammar, Evolution*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- (2007). *Language, Culture, Consciousness: Essays on Mental Structure*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Jacobs, J. (1991). 'Focus ambiguities', *Journal of Semantics* 8: 1–36.

- Jaeger, F. (2005). 'Only always associates audibly. Even if only is repeated. The prosodic properties of second occurrence focus in English'. Stanford University. Ms.
- Jaeger, T. F. (2004). 'Binding in picture NPs revisited: evidence for a semantic principle of extended argumenthood', in *Proceedings of the LFG04 Conference*. Stanford: CSLI Publications.
- Jones, M. (2009). 'Patterns of variability in apical trills: an acoustic study of data from 19 languages'. Unpublished ms.
- Jørgensen, N. (1976). *Meningsbyggnaden i Talad Svenska*. Lund: Studentlitteratur.
- Joseph, A., Hornstein, N., Lightfoot, D., and Weinberg, A. (1987). 'Two types of locality', *Linguistic Inquiry* 18: 537–77.
- Jun, S.-A. and Oh, M.-R. (1996). 'A prosodic analysis of three types of Wh-phrase in Korean', *Language and Speech* 39 (1): 37–61.
- Kabak, B. and Vogel, I. (2001). 'The phonological word and stress assignment in Turkish', *Phonology* 18: 315–60.
- Kadmon, N. (2001). *Formal Pragmatics*. Malden, M.A.: Blackwell.
- Kageyama, T. (1989). 'The place of morphology in the grammar: verb-verb compounds in Japanese', *Yearbook of Morphology* 2: 73–94.
- Kahnemuyipour, A. (2001). 'On Wh-questions in Persian', *Canadian Journal of Linguistics* 46 (1/2): 41–61.
- (2003). 'Syntactic categories and Persian stress', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 21(2): 333–79.
- (2004). 'The Syntax of Sentential Stress'. Doctoral dissertation, University of Toronto.
- (2005). 'Escaping sentential stress'. Talk given at the CUNY Graduate Center, Syntax Supper series.
- (2009). *The Syntax of Sentential Stress*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- and Massam, D. (2006). 'Patterns of phrasal movement: the Niuean DP', in H.-M. Gärtner, P. Law, and J. Sabel (eds.), *Clause Structure and Adjuncts in Austronesian Languages*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 125–49.
- Kaiser, E. and Runner, J. T. (2008). 'Intensifiers in German and Dutch anaphor resolution', in N. Abner and J. Bishop (eds.), *Proceedings of the 27th West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics*. Somerville, MA: Cascadilla Proceedings Project, 265–73.
- ——— Sussman, R. S., and Tanenhaus, M. K. (2007). 'Pronouns as reflexives? A look at prenominal possessive pronouns'. Presentation at the Linguistic Society of American Annual Meeting, Anaheim, January 2007.
- ——— ——— (2008). 'The real-time interpretation of pronouns and reflexives: structural and semantic information', in E. Efner and M. Walkow (eds.), *Proceedings of 37th Annual Meeting of the North East Linguistics Society (NELS)*. University of Massachusetts: GLSA, 73–85.
- ——— ——— (2009). 'Structural and semantic constraints on the resolution of pronouns and reflexives', *Cognition* 112: 55–80.

404 *References*

- Kaisse, E. (1985). 'Some theoretical consequences of stress rules in Turkish', *CLS* 21(1). 199–209.
- (1986). 'Toward a lexical phonology of Turkish', in M. Brame, H. Contreras, and F. Newmeyer (eds.), *A Festschrift for Sol Saporta*. Seattle: Noit Amrofer, 231–40.
- Kamali, B. and Samuels, B. (2008). 'The syntax of Turkish pre-stressing suffixes'. Presentation at TIE3, Lisbon.
- Kamp, H. (1979). 'Events, instants and temporal reference', in R. Bäuerle, U. Egli, and A. von Stechow (eds.), *Semantics from Different Points of View*. Berlin: Springer, 376–417.
- (1981a). 'Some remarks on the logic of change, Part I', in C. Rohrer (ed.), *Time, Tense, and Quantifiers: Proceedings of the Stuttgart Conference on the Logic of Tense and Quantification*. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, 135–79.
- (1981b). 'A theory of truth and semantic representation', in J. Groenendijk, T. Janssen, and M. Stokhof (eds.), *Formal Methods in the Study of Language*. Amsterdam: Mathematisch Centrum, 277–322.
- and Reyle, U. (1993). *From Discourse to Logic: Introduction to Modeltheoretic Semantics of Natural Language, Formal Logic and Discourse Representation Theory*. Dordrecht: Kluwer.
- Kandybowicz, J. (2006). 'Comp-Trace effects explained away'. Paper presented at WCCFL 25.
- Kari, J. (1975). 'The disjunct boundary in the Navajo and Tanaina verb prefix complexes', *International Journal of American Linguistics* 41: 330–45.
- Karttunen, L. (1973). 'Presuppositions of compound sentences', *Linguistic Inquiry* 4: 169–93.
- Kawahara, S. (2005). 'Voicing and geminacy in Japanese: an acoustic and perceptual study', in K. Flack and S. Kawahara (eds.), *University of Massachusetts Occasional Papers in Linguistics* 31: 87–120.
- Kawamura, T. (2004). 'A feature-checking analysis of Japanese scrambling', *Journal of Linguistics* 40: 45–68.
- Kayne, R. (1984). *Connectedness and Binary Branching*. Dordrecht: Foris.
- (1985). 'Principles of particle constructions', in J. Guéron, H.-G. Obenauer, and J.-Y. Pollock (eds.), *Grammatical Representation*. Dordrecht: Foris.
- (1994). *The Antisymmetry of Syntax*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- (2008). 'Expletives, datives and the tension between morphology and syntax', in T. Biberauer (ed.), *The Limits of Syntactic Variation*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 175–217.
- Kean, M.-L. (ed.). *Juncture*. Saratoga, CA: Anma Libri, 107–29.
- Keller, F. (2000). 'Gradiance in grammar: experimental and computational aspects of degrees of grammaticality'. Ph.D. thesis. University of Edinburgh.
- and Asudeh, A. (2001). 'Constraints on linguistic coreference: structural vs. pragmatic factors', in J. Moore and K. Stenning (eds.), *Proceedings of 23rd Annual Conference of the Cognitive Science Society*. Mahwah: L. Erlbaum, 483–88.
- Kenstowicz, M. and Suchato, A. (2006). 'Issues in loanword adaptation: a case study from Thai', *Lingua* 116: 921–49.

- Ketrez, F. N. (2005). 'Children's Scope of Indefinite Objects'. Doctoral dissertation, University of Southern California.
- Kim, C.-W. (1965). 'On the autonomy of the tensivity features in stop identification (with special reference to Korean stops)', *Word* 21: 339–59.
- Kim, H. (2006). 'A feature-driven non-native percept in the loanword adaptation between Japanese and Korean'. Paper presented at the Phonology Forum 2006, Tokyo.
- Kim, S.-S. (2002). 'Focus matters: two types of intervention effect'. Paper presented at WCCFL 21, Santa Cruz.
- Kiparsky, P. and Kiparsky, C. (1970). 'Fact', in M. Bierwisch and K. Heidolph (eds.), *Progress in Linguistics*. The Hague: Mouton, 143–73.
- Kishimoto, H. (2006). 'Japanese as a topic-movement language', *Scientific Approaches to Language* 5: 85–105.
- Kiss, K. (1995a). *Discourse Configurational Languages*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- (1995b). 'NP movement, operator movement, and scrambling in Hungarian', in K. Kiss (ed.), *Discourse Configurational Languages*. New York: Oxford University Press. 207–43.
- Kitagawa, Y. and Fodor, J. D. (2003). 'Default prosody explains neglected syntactic analysis in Japanese', in W. McClure (ed.), *Japanese/Korean Linguistics*, vol. 12. Stanford: CSLI Publications, 267–79.
- and Tomioka, S. (2003). 'Masked island effects in Japanese'. Talk presented at *Workshop on Altaic Formal Linguistics (WAFL)*, held at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, May.
- Klatt, D. H. (1976). 'Linguistic uses of segmental duration in English: acoustic and perceptual evidence', *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 59: 1208–21.
- Klein, W. (1994). *Time in Language*. London and New York: Routledge.
- (1995). 'A time-relational analysis of Russian aspect', *Language* 71: 669–95.
- (n.d.). 'On times and arguments'. Ms. Nijmegen: Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics.
- Klima, J. (1964). 'Negation in English', in J. Fodor and J. Katz (eds.), *The Structure of Languages*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 246–323.
- Ko, H.-J. (2005). 'Syntax of Why-in-situ: Merge into [Spec,CP] in the overt syntax', *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory* 23 (4): 867–916.
- Koizumi, M. (1993). 'Object agreement phrases and the Split VP Hypothesis', *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics: Papers on Case and Agreement* 18: 99–148.
- (1995). 'Phrase Structure in Minimalist Syntax'. Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.
- Koopman, H. and Szabolcsi, A. (2000). *Verbal complexes*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Koot, H., van de and Mathieu, E. (2003). 'What's in an island?'. *UCL Working Papers in Linguistics* 15: 277–313.
- Koppen, M. van (2005). *One Probe – Two Goals: Aspects of Agreement in Dutch Dialects*. Utrecht: LOT.

406 *References*

- Kornfilt, J. (1993). 'Infinitival WH-Constructions and complementation in Turkish', in K. Börjars and N. Vincent (eds.), *Eurotyp Working Papers: Group 3: Subordination and Complementation*, vol. 4. Strasbourg and Manchester: European Science Foundation, 66–83.
- (1996). 'On some copular clitics in Turkish', in A. Alexiadou *et al.* (eds.), *ZAS Papers in Linguistics*, vol. 6. Berlin: ZAS, 96–114.
- Köskinen, P. (2000). 'Children's acquisition of negation: Turkish evidence', in A. Göksel and C. Kerslake (eds.), *Studies on Turkish and Turkic Languages*. *Turcologica* 46. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 299–306.
- Krämer, I. (2000). 'Interpreting Indefinites'. Ph.D. dissertation, Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen.
- Kratzer, A. (1989). 'An Investigation of the Lumps of Thought', *Linguistics and Philosophy* 12 (5): 607–53.
- (1990). 'Uniqueness', *Linguistics and Philosophy* 13: 273–324.
- (1994). 'The event argument and the semantics of voice'. Ms. University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
- (1996). 'Severing the external argument from its verb', in J. Rooryck and L. A. Zaring (eds.), *Phrase Structure and the Lexicon*. *Studies in Natural Language and Linguistic Theory*, 33. Dordrecht and Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 109–37.
- (2002). 'Facts: particulars or information units?', *Linguistics and Philosophy* 25 (5): 655–70.
- (2005a). 'Indefinites and the operators they depend on: from Japanese to Salish', in G. N. Carlson and F. J. Pelletier (eds.), *Reference and Quantification: The Partee Effect*. Stanford: CSLI Publications, 113–42.
- (2005b). 'Building resultatives', in C. Maienborn and A. Wöllstein (eds.), *Event Arguments: Foundations and Applications*. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag, 177–212.
- (forth coming). 'Situations in natural language semantics', in *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*.
- and Selkirk, L. (2007). 'Phase theory and prosodic spellout: the case of verbs', *The Linguistic Review* 24: 93–135.
- Krifka, M. (1991). 'A compositional semantics for multiple focus constructions', in S. Moore and A. Z. Wyner (eds.), *Proceedings of Semantics and Linguistic Theory* 1. Cornell University: CLC Publications, 127–58.
- (2001). 'Quantifying into question acts', *Natural Language Semantics* 9: 1–40.
- (2004). 'Focus and/or context: a second look at second occurrence focus', in H. Kamp and B. Partee (eds.), *Context-Dependence in the Analysis of Linguistic Meaning*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 187–207.
- (2007). 'Basic notions of information structure', in C. Féry, G. Fanselow, and M. Krifka (eds.), *Interdisciplinary Studies on Information Structure* 6. Potsdam: Universitätsverlag Potsdam, 13–55.
- Kucerova, I. (2009). 'T-extension and null-subject licensing', in S. Lima, K. Mullin, and B. Smith (eds.), *Proceedings of NELS* 39 (forthcoming).

- Kuno, S. (1973). *The Structure of the Japanese Language*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Kuno, S. (1987). *Functional Syntax: Anaphora, Discourse, and Empathy*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Kuroda, S.-Y. (1965). 'Generative grammatical studies in the Japanese language'. Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.
- (1988). 'Whether we agree or not: a comparative syntax of English and Japanese', in W. J. Poser (ed.), *Papers from the Second International Workshop on Japanese Syntax*. Stanford: CSLI, 103–43.
- (2005). 'Focusing on the matter of topic: a study of *wa* and *ga* in Japanese', *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 14:1–58.
- Kuwabara, K. (1998). 'Overt Wh-movement and scope-fixing scrambling: a preliminary study', in K. Inoue (ed.), *Researching and Verifying an Advanced Theory of Human Language*. Kanda University of International Studies, 115–27.
- Kwon, N. (2004). 'A semantic and syntactic analysis of Vietnamese causatives'. Paper presented at Western Conference on Linguistics, UC, San Diego.
- LaCharité, D. and Paradis, C. (2005). 'Category preservation and proximity versus phonetic approximation in loanwords adaptation', *Linguistic Inquiry* 36 (2): 223–58.
- Ladefoged, Peter (2001). *Vowels and Consonants: An Introduction to the Sounds of Language*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Ladusaw, W. (1979). 'Polarity sensitivity as inherent scope relations'. Ph.D. dissertation, Austin: University of Texas.
- Laka, I. (1990). 'Negation in syntax: on the nature of functional categories and projections'. Doctoral dissertation, MIT.
- Lakoff, G. (1970). *Irregularity in Syntax*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- and J. Ross. (1979). 'A note on anaphoric islands and causatives', *Linguistic Inquiry* 3: 121–5.
- Lambrecht, K. (1994). *Information Structure and Sentence Form: Topic, Focus and the Mental Representations of Discourse Referents*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- (2000). 'When subjects behave like objects: an analysis of the merging of S and O in sentence focus constructions across languages', *Studies in Language* 24: 611–82.
- Landau, I. (2009). *The Locative Syntax of Experiencers*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Langendoen, D. T. and Savin, H. (1971). 'The projection problem for presuppositions', in C. Fillmore and D. T. Langendoen (eds.), *Studies in Linguistic Semantics*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 54–60.
- Larson, R. K. (1988). 'On the double object construction', *Linguistic Inquiry* 19: 335–91.
- (1991). 'Some issues in verb serialization', in C. Lefebvre (ed.), *Serial Verbs*. Philadelphia: Benjamins, 185–210.
- Lasnik, H. and Saito, M. (1992). *Move Alpha*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Lawson, E., Stvart-Smith, J., and Scobbie, J.M. (2008). 'Articulatory insights into language variation and change: preliminary findings from an ultrasound study of derhoticisation in Scottish English' in K. German (ed.), *U. Penn. Working Papers in Linguistics 14.2: Papers from NWAV 36*, 102–10.

408 *References*

- Lebeaux, D. (1988). 'Language acquisition and the form of the grammar'. Ph.D. thesis, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
- (1991). 'Relative clauses, licensing, and the nature of the derivation', in S. Rothstein (ed.), *Perspectives on Phrase Structure: Heads and Licensing*. San Diego: Academic Press, 209–39.
- Lee, H.-W. (2002). *Thai Grammar* [Written in Korean]. Seoul: HUFs Press.
- Lee, K.-S., and Tomioka, S. (2001). 'LF blocking effects are topic effects: Wh-questions in Japanese and Korean'. Unpublished ms. University of Delaware.
- Lee, M.-H., and Chung, S.-W. (1999). 'Focus projection in Korean'. Forthcoming.
- Lees, R. B. (1961). *The Phonology of Modern Standard Turkish*. Uralic and Altaic Series 6. Bloomington: Indiana University.
- (1962). 'A compact analysis for the Turkish personal morphemes', in N. Poppe (ed.), *American Studies in Altaic Linguistics*, Indiana University Uralic and Altaic Series 13, Bloomington: Indiana University & The Hague: Mouton, 141–76.
- Leeuw, E. de (2009). *An Acoustic Analysis of Bi-Directional Interference in German-English Bilinguals*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, Queen Margaret University, Edinburgh.
- Lehiste, I. (1980). 'Phonetic manifestation of syntactic structure in English', *Annual Bulletin of the Research Institute of Logopaedics and Phoniatrics* 14: 1–27.
- and Peterson, G. (1961). 'Some basic considerations in the analysis of intonation', *Journal of the Acoustic Society of America* 33: 419–23.
- Levin, B. (1993). *English Verb Classes and Alternations: a Preliminary Investigation*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- (1999). 'Two structures for compositionally derived events', in *Proceedings of SALT 9*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell Linguistics Circle, 199–233.
- and Rappaport-Hovav, M. (1994). 'A preliminary analysis of causative verbs in English', *Lingua* 92: 35–77.
- — (1995). *Unaccusativity at the Syntax-Lexical Semantics Interface*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Lewis, D. (1973). 'Causation', *Journal of Philosophy* 70: 556–67.
- Li, Y.-H. A. (2006). 'Chinese Ba', in M. Everaert and H. V. Riemsdijk (eds.), *The Blackwell Companion to Syntax: Volume 1*. Malden, MA: Blackwell, 374–468.
- Lieberman, M. (1979). *The Intonational System of English*. New York: Garland.
- and Prince, A. (1977). 'On stress and linguistic rhythm', *Linguistic Inquiry* 8: 249–336.
- Lidz, J. and Musolino, J. (2005/6). 'On the quantificational status of indefinites: the view from child language', *Language Acquisition* 13: 73–102.
- and Williams, A. (2002). 'Reflexivity and resultatives', in L. Mikkelsen and C. Potts (eds.), *WCCFL 21 Proceedings*. Somerville, MA: Cascadia Proceedings Project, 250–63.
- Lieber, R. (1992). *Deconstructing Morphology: Word Formation in Syntactic Theory*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Lin, C.-J. C. (2006). 'Grammar and parsing: a typological investigation of relative-clause processing'. Unpublished dissertation, University of Arizona, Tucson.

- (2008). 'The processing foundation of head-final relative clauses', *Language and Linguistics* 9: 813–38.
- Fong, S., and Bever, T. G. (2005). 'Left-edge advantage of gap searching in Chinese possessor relativization'. Paper presented at the 2005 Conference on Architectures and Mechanisms for Language Processing (AMLaP-2005), Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium.
- Lindau M. (1985). 'The story of /r/', in V. Fromkin V (ed.), *Phonetic Linguistics: Essays in Honor of Peter Ladefoged*. Orlanda: Academic Press, 157–68.
- Lisker, L. and Abramson, A. (1964). 'A cross language study of voicing in initial stops', *Word* 20: 384–422.
- Lonzi, L. (1986). 'Pertinenza della struttura tema-rema per l'analisi sintattica' [The relevance of theme-rheme structure for syntactic analysis], in H. Stammerjohann (ed.), *Theme-Rheme in Italian*. Tübingen: Narr, 99–120.
- Lozano, Cristobal (2006). 'Focus and split-intransitivity: the acquisition of word order alternations in non-native Spanish', *Second Language Research* 22: 145–87.
- and Mendikoetxea, A. (2005). 'Postverbal subjects at the interfaces in Spanish and Italian learners of L2 English: a corpus analysis'. Paper presented at the 4th International Contrastive Linguistics Conference, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Spain, 19 September 2005.
- MacDonald, M. C., Pearlmutter, N. J., and Seidenberg, M. S. (1994). 'The lexical nature of syntactic ambiguity resolution', *Psychological Review* 101: 676–703.
- Mahajan, A. (2000). 'Towards a unified treatment of WH-expletives in Hindi and German', in U. Lutz, G. Müller, and A. von Stechow (eds.), *Wh-scope Marking*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 317–22.
- Manzini, R. M. and Savoia, L. (2002). 'Parameters of subject inflection in Italian dialects', in P. Svenonius (ed.), *Subjects, Expletives and the EPP*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 157–200.
- Marandin, J. M. (2001). 'Unaccusative inversion in French'. Ms. Paris 7.
- Marantz, A. (1984). *On the Nature of Grammatical Relations*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- (1997). 'No escape from syntax. Don't try morphological analysis in the privacy of your own lexicon', in A. Dimitriadis, L. Siegel, C. Surek-Clark, and A. Williams (eds.), *Proceedings of the 21st Annual Penn Linguistics Colloquium*. UPenn Working Papers in Linguistics 4 (2): 201–25.
- Martí, L. (2003). 'Contextual variables'. Doctoral dissertation: University of Connecticut.
- Massam, D. (2003). 'Questions and the left periphery in Niuean', in A. Riehl and Th. Savella (eds.), *Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Austronesian Formal Linguistics Association (AFLA 9)*. Cornell Working Papers in Linguistics 19, 94–106.
- Mateu, J. (2005). 'Arguing our way to the direct object restriction on English resultatives', *Journal of Comparative Germanic Linguistics* 8: 55–82.
- (2002). 'A Minimalist account of conflation processes: parametric variation at the lexicon-syntax interface', in A. Alexiadou (ed.), *Theoretical Approaches to Universals*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 211–36.

410 *References*

- Mateu, J. and Rigau, G. (2001). 'A syntactic approach to illusive event type-shiftings', Technical report, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Bellaterra. GGT research report 01–3.
- Martin, E., Shao, K. C., and Boff, K. R. (1993). 'Saccadic overhead: information processing time with and without Saccades', *Perception & Psychophysics* 53 (4): 372–80.
- Matthewson, L. (2001). 'Quantification and the nature of cross-linguistic variation', *Natural Language Semantics* 9 (2): 145–89.
- Matushansky, O. (2006). 'Head-movement in linguistic theory', *Linguistic Inquiry* 37.1.
- May, R. (1985). *Logical Form, its Structure and Derivation*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- McCawley, J. (1968a). 'Lexical insertion in a transformational grammar without deep structure', in B. Darden, C.-J. Bailey, and A. Davison (eds.), *Papers from the Fourth Regional Meeting, Chicago Linguistic Society, April 19–20, 1968*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, 71–80.
- (1968b). 'The Role of Semantics in a Grammar', in E. Bach and R. Harms (eds.), *Universals in Linguistic Theory*. New York: Hold, Rinehart and Winston, 124–69.
- (1971). 'Prelexical syntax', *Georgetown Monograph Series on Language and Linguistics* 24: 19–33.
- McCloskey, J. (1996). 'On the scope of verb-movement in Irish', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 14: 47–104.
- (2001a). 'On the distribution of subject properties in Irish', in W. Davies and S. Dubinsky (eds.), *Objects and Other Subjects*. Dordrecht and Boston: Kluwer, 157–92.
- (2001b). 'The morphosyntax of Wh-extraction in Irish', *Journal of Linguistics* 37: 67–100.
- McDonough, J. (2000). 'Incorporating onsets in Navajo: the D-Effect', in A. Carnie, E. Jelinek, and M. A. Willie (eds.), *Papers in Honor of Ken Hale*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Working Papers in Linguistics, 177–88.
- (2003). *The Navajo Sound System*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- McIntyre, A. (2004). 'Event paths, conflation, argument structure, and VP shells', *Linguistics* 42 (3): 523–71.
- Melchior, M. (2007). 'Die Syntaktische Analyse des Deutschen Dativs – ein Komplizierter Fall'. Ph.D. thesis, University of Tübingen.
- Mendikoetxea, A. (2006). 'Unergatives that "become" unaccusatives in English locative inversion: a lexical-syntactic approach', in C. Copy and L. Gournay (eds.), *Points de vue sur l'inversion. Cahiers de recherche en grammaire anglaise de l'énonciation*. Tome 9. Paris: Editions Orphys, 133–55.
- (forthcoming). *Some Notes on the Syntactic, Semantic and Pragmatic Properties of Locative Inversion in English*. Ms. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.
- Merchant, J. (2001). *The Syntax of Silence*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Mielke, J., Baker, A., and Archangeli, D. (forthcoming). 'Variability and homogeneity in American English /ɪ/ Allophony and /s/ Retraction', in C. Fougeron and M. D'Imperio (eds.), *Variation, Detail, and Representation*, Laboratory Phonology 10. Berlin: Mouton.

- Miller, G., Galanter, E., and Pribram, K. (1960). *Plans and the Structure of Behavior*. New York: Holt.
- Miyagawa, S. (1994). '(S)ase as an Elsewhere Causative', *Program of the Conference on Theoretical Linguistics and Japanese Language Teaching*. Tsuda University, Tokyo, 61–76.
- (1998). '(S)ase as an elsewhere causative and the syntactic nature of words', *Journal of Japanese Linguistics* 16: 67–110.
- (2001). 'The nature of weak islands', In the *4th KGGC Summer School Lecture Collection*, 53–64.
- Morgan, Jerry. (1969). 'On arguing about semantics', *Papers in Linguistics* 1: 49–70.
- Moro, A. (1997). *The Raising of Predicates. Predicative Noun Phrases and the Theory of Clause Structure*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Morzycki, M. (2005). 'Mediated modification: functional structure and the interpretation of modifier position'. Doctoral dissertation. University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
- Müller, G. (2008). 'On deriving CED effects from the PIC'. Ms. University of Leipzig.
- Musolino, J. (1998). 'Universal Grammar and the acquisition of semantic knowledge'. Ph.D. dissertation. College Park: University of Maryland.
- (2006a). 'Structure and meaning in the acquisition of scope', in V. van Geenhoven (ed.), *Semantics in Acquisition*. New York: Springer, 141–66.
- (2006b). 'On the semantics of the subset principle', *Language Learning and Development* 2: 195–218.
- Crain, S., and Thornton, R. (2000). 'Navigating negative quantificational space', *Linguistics* 38: 1–32.
- and Lidz, J. (2002). 'Preschool logic: truth and felicity in the acquisition of quantification', in *Proceedings of the Boston University Conference of Language Acquisition* 26: 406–16.
- — (2003). 'The scope of Isomorphism: turning adults into children', *Language Acquisition* 11: 277–91.
- — (2006). 'Why children aren't universally successful with quantification', *Linguistics* 44: 817–52.
- Nagahara, H. (1994). 'Phonological phrasing in Japanese'. Ph.D. dissertation, UCLA.
- Nakanishi, K. (2001). 'Prosody and information structure in Japanese: a case study of topic marker *wa*', *Japanese / Korean Linguistics* 10: 434–47.
- (2007). 'Prosody and scope interpretations of the topic marker *wa* in Japanese', in C. Lee, M. Gordon, and D. Büring (eds.) *Topic and Focus: Cross-linguistic Perspectives on Meaning and Intonation*. Dordrecht: Springer, 177–93.
- Ndayiragije, J. (1999). 'Checking economy', *Linguistic Inquiry* 30: 399–444.
- Neeleman, A., and Koot, H. van de (2008). 'Dutch scrambling and the nature of discourse templates', *Journal of Comparative Germanic Linguistics* 11: 137–89.
- — Titov, H. E., and Vermeulen, R. (forthcoming). 'A syntactic typology of topic, focus and contrast', in *Alternatives to Cartography*.

412 *References*

- Neeleman, A. and Reinhart, T. (1998). 'Scrambling and the PF interface' in M. Butt and W. Gueder (eds.), *The Projection of Arguments*. Stanford: CSLI, 309–53.
- Nespor, M. (1999). 'Stress domains', in H. van der Hulst (ed.), *Word Prosodic Systems in the Languages of Europe*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 117–59.
- and Vogel, I. (1982). 'Prosodic domains of external sandhi rules', in H. van der Hulst and N. Smith, (eds.), *The Structure of Phonological Representations*, Part I, Dordrecht: Foris, 225–55.
- — (1986). *Prosodic Phonology*. Dordrecht and Riverton, NJ: Foris.
- Newell, H. (2004a). 'A late adjunction solution to bracketing paradoxes', in L. Bateman and C. Ussery (eds.), *Proceedings of the 25th Meeting of the Northeastern Linguistics Society* (NELS 35), 451–62.
- (2004b). 'The phonological phase'. Manuscript. McGill University.
- (2005). 'Bracketing paradoxes and particle verbs: a late adjunction analysis', in S. Blaho, L. Vicente, and E. Schoorlemmer (eds.), *Proceedings of Console XIII*. Leiden: University of Leiden, 249–72.
- (2008). 'Aspects of the morphology and phonology of phases'. Ph.D. dissertation, McGill University, Montreal.
- and Piggott, G. (2006a). 'Syllabification, stress and derivation by phase in Ojibwa', *McGill Working Papers in Linguistics* 20.
- — (2006b). 'The morphological control of phonology within Ojibwe lexical categories', *Papers of the 37th Algonquian Conference*. University of Manitoba, 269–89.
- Newman, S. (1946). 'On the stress system of English', *Word* 2: 171–87.
- Newmeyer, F. (1998). *Language Form and Language Function*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Newmeyer, F. (2003). 'Grammar is grammar and usage is usage', *Language* 78: 682–707.
- Nichols, L. (2001). 'The syntactic basis of referential hierarchy phenomena: clues from languages with and without morphological case', *Lingua* 111: 515–37.
- Nicol, J. and Swinney, D. (1989). 'The role of structure in coreference assignment during sentence comprehension', *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research* 18: 5–20.
- Nishigauchi, T. (1990). *Quantification in the Theory of Grammar*. Dordrecht: Kluwer.
- Nissenbaum, J. (2000). 'Investigations of covert phrase movement'. Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.
- Nozawa, T., Katayama, M., Sasaki, M., and Ishihara, Y. (2000). 'On the perception and production of Japanese stops by native speakers of Korean', *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 108 (5): 2652.
- Nunes, J. (1995). 'The copy theory of movement and linearization of chains in the Minimalist Program'. Ph.D. thesis, University of Maryland.
- (1996). 'On why traces cannot be phonetically realized', in K. Kusumoto (ed.), *Proceedings of North East Linguistic Society*. Harvard University and MIT: Graduate Linguistic Student Association, 211–26.

- (1999). 'Linearization of chains and phonetic realization of chain links', in S. Epstein and N. Hornstein (eds.), *Working Minimalism*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 217–49.
- (2001). 'Sideward movement', *Linguistic Inquiry* 32 (2): 303–44.
- (2004). 'Linearization of chains and sideward movement', *Linguistic Inquiry Monographs*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Ogawa, Y. (2001). 'The stage/individual distinction and (in)alienable possession', *Language* 77: 1–25.
- O'Grady, W. (1998). 'The Syntax of Idioms', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 16: 279–312.
- O'Leary, C. and Crain, S. (1994). 'Negative polarity items (a positive result) positive polarity items (a negative result)'. Paper presented at the *Boston University Conference on Language Development*.
- Ortega-Santos, I. (2005). 'On Locative Inversion and the EPP in Spanish', *Actas del VIII Encuentro Internacional de Lingüística del Noroeste de la Universidad de Sonora* (México).
- O'Shaughnessy, D. (1981). 'A study of French vowel and consonant durations', *Journal of Phonetics* 9: 385–406.
- Oshima, D. (2008). 'Morphological vs. phonological contrastive topic marking', in *Proceedings of CLS*, 41(1): 371–84.
- Ouhalla, J. (1988). 'The Syntax of Head Movement'. Ph.D. dissertation, University College London.
- (1990). 'Sentential negation, relativized minimality and the aspectual status of auxiliaries', *The Linguistic Review* 7: 183–231.
- (1991). *Functional Categories and Parametric Variation*. London: Routledge.
- (1993). 'Subject-extraction, negation and the anti-agreement effect', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 11: 477–518.
- (2002). 'Negative sentences in Arabic', in J. Ouhalla and U. Shlonsky (eds.), *Themes in Arabic and Hebrew Syntax*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 299–320.
- (2005). 'Agreement features, agreement and antiagreement', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 23: 655–86.
- Paradis, C. and LaCharité, D. (1997). 'Preservation and minimality in loanword adaptation', *Journal of Linguistics* 33: 379–430.
- Parsons, T. (1990a). 'Events in the semantics of English: a study in subatomic semantics', in *Current Studies in Linguistics Series*, 19. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 334.
- (1990b). *Events in the Semantics of English: A Study in Subatomic Semantics*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Partee, B. (1991). 'Topic, focus and quantification', in S. Moore and A. Z. Wyner (eds.), *Proceedings of Semantics and Linguistic Theory 1*. Cornell University: CLC Publications, 159–87.
- (1999). 'Focus, quantification, and semantics-pragmatics issues', in P. Bosch and R. van der Sandt (eds.), *Focus: Linguistic, Cognitive, and Computational Perspectives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 213–31.

414 *References*

- Partee, B. and Borschev, V. (2005). 'Genitive of negation, scope of negation in Russian existential sentences', *Proceedings of FASL 10*. Ann Arbor, MI: Michigan Slavic Publications, 120–9.
- Peperkamp, S. and Dupoux, E. (2003). 'Reinterpreting loanword adaptation: the role of perception', in *Proceedings of the 15th International Congress of Phonetic Sciences*, 367–70.
- Perlmutter, D. (1972). 'Evidence for Shadow Pronouns in French', in P. M. Perantueau, J. N. Levi, and G. C. Phares (eds.), *The Chicago Which Hunt*. Chicago: Chicago Linguistic Society 73–105.
- (1978). 'Impersonal passives and the Unaccusativity Hypothesis', in *Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistic Society*. Berkeley: Berkeley Linguistic Society, 157–89.
- Pesetsky, D. (1982). 'Paths and categories'. Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.
- (1995). *Zero Syntax*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- (2000). 'Phrasal movements and its kin'. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Pickering, M. and Barry, G. (1991). 'Sentence processing without empty categories', *Language and Cognitive Processes* 8: 147–61.
- Pierrehumbert, J. (1980). 'The phonology and phonetics of English intonation'. Doctoral dissertation: MIT.
- (2002). 'Word-specific phonetics', in C. Gussenhoven and N. Warner (eds.), *Laboratory Phonology 7*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 101–39.
- Beckman, M., and Ladd, D. R. (2000). 'Conceptual foundations of phonology as a laboratory science', in N. Burton-Roberts, P. Carr, and G. Docherty (eds.), *Phonological Knowledge*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 273–303.
- Pinker, S. (1984). *Language Learnability and Language Development*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Pinto, M. (1997). 'Licensing and Interpretation of Inverted Subjects in Italian'. Doctoral dissertation, Utrecht.
- Plug, L. and Ogden, R. (2003). 'A parametric approach to the phonetics of postvocalic /r/ in Dutch', *Phonetica* 60: 159–86.
- Polinsky, M. and Kluender, R. (2007). 'Linguistic typology and theory construction: common challenges ahead', *Linguistic Typology* 11: 273–83.
- Pollard, C. and Sag, I. (1992). 'Anaphors in English and the scope of Binding Theory', *Linguistic Inquiry* 23: 261–303.
- Pollock, J.-Y. (1989). 'Verb-movement, UG and the structure of IP', *Linguistic Inquiry* 20: 365–424.
- Port, R. F. and Leary, A. P. (2005). 'Against formal phonology', *Language* 81: 927–64.
- Poser, W. (1984). 'The phonetics and phonology of tone and intonation in Japanese'. Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.
- Postal, P. M. (1969). 'On so-called pronouns in English', in D. Reibel and S. Schane (eds.), *Modern Studies in English*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 201–44.
- Potts, C. (2002). 'The syntax and semantics of As-parentheticals', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 20: 623–89.

- Prince, Ellen (1981). 'Toward a taxonomy of given-new information', in Peter Cole (ed.), *Radical Pragmatics*. New York: Academic Press, 249–64.
- (1992). 'The ZPG letter: subjects, definiteness and information stats', in S. Thompson and W. Mann (eds.), *Discourse-Description. Diverse Analyses of a Fundraising Text*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 295–325.
- (1998). 'On the limits of syntax, with reference to left dislocation and topicalization', in P. Culicover and L. McNally (eds.), *Syntax and Semantics. Vol. 39. The Limits of Syntax*. New York: Academic Press, 281–302.
- Progovac, L. (1988). 'A binding approach to polarity sensitivity'. Doctoral dissertation, University of Southern California.
- (1991). 'Polarity in Serbo-Croatian: anaphoric NPIs and pronominal PPIs', *Linguistic Inquiry* 22: 567–72.
- Pustejovsky, J. (1991). 'The syntax of event structure', *Cognition* 41: 47–81.
- Pykkänen, L. and McElree, B. (2006). 'The syntax-semantics interface: on-line composition of sentence meaning', in M. J. Traxler and M. A. Gernsbacher (eds.), *Handbook of Psycholinguistics*, 2nd edn. Amsterdam: Elsevier.
- R Development Core Team. (2008). *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. R Foundation for Statistical Computing. Vienna, Austria.
- Rackowski, A. and Travis, L. (2000). 'V-Initial Languages: X or XP Movement and Adverb Placement', in A. Carnie and E. Guilfoyle (eds.), *The Syntax of Verb-Initial Languages*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 117–142.
- Ramchand, G. C. (1997). *Aspect and Predication: the Semantics of Argument Structure*. Oxford: Clarendon/Oxford University Press.
- (2008). *Verb Meaning and the Lexicon: A First Phase Syntax*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Rapoport, T. R. (1999). 'Structure, Aspect, and the Predicate', *Language* 75 (4): 653–77.
- Rapp, I. and A. von Stechow. (1999). 'Fast "almost" and the visibility parameter for functional adverbs', *Journal of Semantics* 16: 149–204.
- Rappaport Hovav, M., and Levin, B. (2001). 'An event structure account of English resultatives', *Language* 77 (4): 766–97.
- Reenen, Pieter van (1994). 'Driemaal R in de Nedeslandse dialecten', *Taal & Tongval Themanummer* (special issue) 7: 54–72.
- Reinhart, T. (1981). 'Pragmatics and linguistics: an analysis of sentence topics', *Philosophica* 27: 53–94.
- (1982). 'Pragmatics and linguistics: an analysis of sentence topic', Bloomington: Indiana University Linguistics Club, 1–38.
- (1998). 'Wh-in-situ in the framework of the Minimalist Program', *Natural Language Semantics* 6: 29–56.
- (2000). *The Theta System: Syntactic Realization of Verbal Concepts*. OTS Working Papers in Linguistics, University of Utrecht.
- (2002). 'The Theta System - an overview', *Theoretical Linguistics*, 28 (3): 229–90.
- and Reuland, E. (1993). 'Reflexivity', *Linguistic Inquiry* 24: 657–720.

416 *References*

- Reis, M. (1980). 'On justifying topological frames: "positional field" and the order of nonverbal constituents in German', *Documentation et Recherche en Linguistique Allemande Contemporaine* 22/23: 59–85.
- Reuland, R. (2006). 'Gradedness: interpretive dependencies and beyond', in G. Fanselow, C. Féry, M. Schlesewsky, and R. Vogel (eds.), *Gradience in Grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 45–69.
- Rezac, M. (2004). 'Elements of cyclic syntax: Agree and Merge'. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Toronto.
- Rice, K. (2000). *Morpheme Order and Semantic Scope: Word Formation in the Athapaskan Verb*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Richards, M. (2007). 'On object shift, phases, and transitive expletive constructions in Germanic', in P. Pica *et al.* (eds.), *Linguistic Variation Yearbook* 6. Amsterdam and New York: John Benjamins, 139–59.
- and Biberauer, T. (2005). 'Explaining *Expl*', in M. den Dikken and C. Tortora (eds.), *The Function of Function Words and Functional Categories*. Amsterdam and New York: John Benjamins, 115–53.
- Richards, N. (1997a). 'Subjacency forever!', in V. Samiian (ed.), *Proceedings of WECOL 1996*. Fresno: California State University, 243–55.
- (1997b). 'What moves where when in which language'. Doctoral dissertation, MIT
- (2001). *Movement in Language: Interactions and Architectures*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Rigau, G. (1997). 'Locative sentences and related constructions in Catalan', in A. Mendikoetxea and M. Uribe-Etxebarroa (eds.), *Theoretical Issues at the Morphology-Syntax Interface*. Bilbao/Donostia: UPV, 395–421.
- Rizzi, L. (1982). *Issues in Italian Syntax*. Dordrecht: Foris.
- (1990). *Relativized Minimality*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- (1996). 'Residual verb second and the Wh-criterion', in A. Belletti and L. Rizzi (eds.), *Parameters and Functional Heads*. New York: Oxford University Press, (2) 63–90.
- (1997). 'The fine structure of the left periphery', in L. Haegeman, (ed.), *Elements of Grammar: Handbook in Generative Syntax*. Dordrecht: Kluwer, 281–337.
- (2004a). 'Locality and left periphery', in A. Belletti (ed.), *Structures and Beyond*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 104–31.
- (2004b). *The Structure of CP and IP: The Cartography of Syntactic Structures*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2006). 'On the form of chains: criterial positions and ECP effects', in L. Cheng and N. Corver (eds.), *Wh-Movement: Moving On*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 97–133.
- and Shlonsky, U. (2007). 'Strategies of subject extraction', in H. M. Gartner and U. Sauerland (eds.), *Interfaces + Recursion = Language? Chomsky's Minimalism and the View from Syntax-Semantics*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 115–60.
- Roberts, C. (1996). 'Information structure in discourse: towards an integrated formal theory of pragmatics', *OSU Working Papers in Linguistics* 49. *Papers in Semantics*.

References 417

- Rochemont, M. (1986). *Focus in Generative Grammar*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Rohrbacher, B. (1994). 'The Germanic languages and the full paradigm: a theory of V to I raising'. Doctoral dissertation, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.
- Romaine, S. (1979). 'Postvocalic /r/ in Scottish English: sound change in progress?', in P. Trudgill (ed.), *Sociolinguistic Patterns in British English*. London: Edward Arnold, 145–57.
- Rooth, M. (1985). 'Association with focus'. Doctoral dissertation, University of Massachusetts.
- (1992). 'A theory of focus interpretation', *Natural Language Semantics* 1: 75–116.
- (1996). 'On the interface principles for intonational focus', in T. Galloway and J. Spence (eds.), *Proceedings of SALT VI*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, 202–26.
- (2004). 'Comments on Krifka's paper', in H. Kamp and B. Partee (eds.), *Context-Dependence in the Analysis of Linguistic Meaning*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 475–87.
- (2009). 'Second occurrence focus and relativized stress F', in M. Zimmerman and C. Féry (eds.), *Information Structure: Theoretical, Typological, and Experimental Perspectives*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 15–35.
- Rosén, C. (2006). *Warum Klingt das nicht Deutsch? Probleme der Informationsstrukturierung in Deutschen Texten Schwedischer Schüler und Studenten*. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell.
- Ross, J. R. (1967). 'Constraints on variables in syntax'. Ph.D. thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA.
- (1983). 'Inner islands'. *BLS* 10, 258–65.
- Rothstein, S. (2004). *Structuring Events*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Roussou, A. and Tsimpli, I. (1993). 'On the interaction of case and definiteness in Modern Greek', in I. Philippaki-Warbuton, K. Nikolaidis, and M. Sifianou (eds.), *Themes in Greek Linguistics*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 69–76.
- Runner, J. T. (1998). *Noun Phrase Licensing*. New York: Garland Publications.
- Sussman, R., and Tanenhaus, M. (2003). 'Assignment of reference to reflexives and pronouns in picture noun phrases: evidence from eye movements', *Cognition* 89: B1–B13.
- ——— (2006). 'Assigning reference to reflexives and pronouns in picture noun phrases', *Cognitive Science* 30: 1–49.
- Sabel, J. (2000). 'Expletives as features', in R. Billerey *et al.* (eds.), *WCCFL 19 Proceedings*. Somerville, MA: Cascadilla Press, 411–24.
- Saito, M. (1985). 'Some asymmetries in Japanese and their theoretical implications'. Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.
- Sakai, H. (1994). 'Complex NP constraint and case conversion in Japanese', in M. Nakamura (ed.), *Current Topics in English and Japanese: Proceedings of the Second English/Japanese Comparative Syntax Workshop*. Tokyo: Hituzi Syoboo, 179–203.
- Saksena, A. (1982). *Topics in the Analysis of Causatives with an Account of Hindi Paradigms*. Los Angeles, CA: University of California Press.
- Sauerland, U. (1998). 'The meaning of chains'. Ph.D. thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA.

418 *References*

- Sauerland, U. (2004). 'The interpretation of traces', *Natural Language Semantics* 12: 63–127.
- Schachter, P. (1985). 'Parts-of-speech systems', in T. Shopen (ed.), *Language Typology and Syntactic Description*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 3–61.
- Schank, R. and Abelson, R. (1977). *Scripts, Plans, Goals, and Understanding: An Inquiry into Human Knowledge Structures*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Schein, B. (1993). *Plurals and Events*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Schmid, M. (1999). *Translating the Elusive: Marked Word Order and Subjectivity in English-German Translation*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Schütze, C. and Gibson, E. (1999). 'Argumenthood and English prepositional phrase Attachment', *Journal of Memory and Language* 40: 409–31.
- Schwartz, B. D. and Sprouse, R. (1996). 'L2 cognitive states and the full transfer/full access model', *Second Language Research* 12: 40–72.
- Schwarzschild, R. (1997). 'Why some foci must associate'. Ms. Rutgers University.
- (1999). 'Givenness, Avoid F and other constraints on the placement of accent', *Natural Language Semantics* 7: 141–77.
- Scobbie, J. M. (1997). *Autosegmental Representation in a Declarative Constraint-based Framework*. New York: Garland.
- (2005). 'Interspeaker variation among Shetland islanders as the long-term outcome of dialectally varied input: speech production evidence for fine-grained linguistic plasticity'. *QMUC Speech Science Research Centre Working Paper WP2*: 1–9.
- (2006a). '(r) as a variable', in K. Brown (editor-in-chief), *The Encyclopaedia of Language and Linguistics. 2nd Edition*, vol. 10. Oxford: Elsevier, 337–44.
- (2006b). 'Flexibility in the face of incompatible English VOT systems', in L. Goldstein, D. H. Whalen, and C. T. Best (eds.), *Laboratory Phonology 8. Varieties of Phonological Competence*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 367–92.
- (2007). 'Interface and overlap in phonetics and phonology', in G. Ramchand and C. Reiss (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Linguistic Interfaces*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 17–52.
- and Pouplier, M. (under review). The role of syllable structure in external sandhi: an EPG study of vocalisation and retraction in word-final English /l/. *Journal of Phonetics*.
- Sebregts, K., and Stuart-Smith, J. (2009). *Dutch Rhotic Allophony, Coda Weakening, and the Phonetics-Phonology Interface*. QMU Speech Science Research Centre Working Papers, WP-18.
- and Stuart-Smith, J. (2008). 'Quasi-phonemic contrast and the fuzzy inventory: examples from Scottish English', in P. Avery, E. B. Dresher, and K. Rice (eds.), *Contrast: Perception and Acquisition: Selected Papers from the Second International Conference on Contrast in Phonology*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 87–113.
- — and Lawson, E. (2008). *Looking Variation and Change in the Mouth: Developing the Sociolinguistic Potential of Ultrasound Tongue Imaging*. Final Report for ESRC Project RES-000-22-2032.

- Sebba, M. (1987). *The Syntax of Serial Verbs*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Sebregts, K. and Scobbie, J. M. (2005) 'From facts to phonology: an empirical study of rhotic allophony'. Oral paper presented at the 13th Manchester Phonology Meeting, Manchester.
- Sebregts, K., Tops, E., Bezooijen, R. van, Van de Velde, H., Hout, R. van, Willemyns, R., and Zonneveld, W. (2003). 'Sociogeografische, Fonetische en Fonologische Variatie in /r/. Een Onderzoek in Nederlandse en Vlaamse Grote Steden', in T. Koole, J. Nortier, and B. Tahitu (eds.), *Bijdragen aan de 4e Sociolinguistische Conferentie*. Delft: Eburon, 375–85.
- Selkirk, E. (1980a). 'Prosodic domains in phonology: Sanskrit revisited', in M. Aronof and M.-L. Kean (eds.), *Juncture*. Saratoga, CA: Anma Libri, 107–29.
- (1980b). 'The role of prosodic categories in English word stress', *Linguistic Inquiry* 11: 563–605.
- (1984). *Phonology and Syntax: The Relation between Sound and Structure*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- (1986). 'On derived domains in sentence phonology', *Phonology Yearbook* 3: 371–405.
- Selkirk, E. (2008). 'Contrastive focus, givenness and the unmarked status of "discourse-new"', *Acta Linguistica Hungarica* 55: 331–46.
- Sells, P. (1987). 'Aspects of Logophoricity', *Linguistic Inquiry* 18 (3): 445–79.
- Shibatani, M. (1973). 'Semantics of Japanese causativization', *Foundations of Language* 9: 327–73.
- (1976). 'The grammar of causative constructions: a conspectus', in M. Shibatani (ed.), *Syntax and Semantics 6: The Grammar of Causative Constructions*. New York: Academic Press, 1–40.
- Shimizu, K. (1999). 'A study on phonetic characteristics of voicing of stop consonants in Japanese and English' [Written in Japanese], *Journal of the Phonetic Society of Japan* 3 (2): 4–10.
- Shinohara, S. (1997). *Analyse Phonologique de L'adaptation Japonaise de Mots Etrangers*. Thèse pour le doctorat, Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle.
- (2006). 'Perceptual effects in segments in loanword phonology', *Lingua* 116: 1046–78.
- Shlonsky, U. (1987). 'Null and displaced subjects'. Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.
- (1997). *Clause Structure and Word Order in Hebrew and Arabic*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Siloni, T. (1997). *Noun Phrases and Nominalizations*. Dordrecht: Kluwer.
- Silva, D. J. (2006). 'Acoustic evidence for the emergence of tonal contrast in contemporary Korean', *Phonology* 23: 287–308.
- Silverman, D. (1992). 'Multiple scansion in loanword phonology: evidence from Cantonese', *Phonology* 9: 289–328.
- Simpson, A. (2009). 'Vietnamese and the typology of passive constructions'. Paper presented at *Workshop on Linguistics of Vietnamese*, University of Stuttgart, July 2009.

420 *References*

- Simpson, A. P. (1999). 'Fundamental problems in comparative phonetics and phonology. Does UPSID help to solve them?', in *Proceedings of the XIVth ICPhS*, vol. 1, 349–52.
- Simpson, J. (1983). 'Resultatives', in L. Levin, M. Rappaport, and A. Zaenen (eds.), *Papers in Lexical-Functional Grammar*. Bloomington: Indiana University Linguistics Club, 143–57.
- Sioupi, A. (2002). 'Morphological and telicity aspect with accomplishment VPs in Greek', in B. Hollebrandse, A. van Hout, and C. Vet (eds.), *Crosslinguistic Views on Tense, Aspect and Modality*. Amsterdam and New York: Rodopi, 131–44.
- Skinner, T. (2009). 'Investigations of Downward Movement'. Doctoral dissertation, McGill University.
- Sluijter, A. and Heuven, V. van (1996). 'Spectral balance as acoustic correlate of linguistic stress', *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 100: 2471–85.
- Smith, C. (1991). *The Parameter of Aspect*. Dordrecht: Kluwer.
- Snyder, W. (1995). 'Language acquisition and language variation. The role of morphology'. MS. MIT.
- (2001). 'On the nature of syntactic variation: evidence from complex predicates and complex word-formation', *Language* 77: 324–42.
- Sohn, H.-M. (1999). *The Korean Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Sohn, K.-W. (1995). 'Negative polarity items, scope and economy'. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, distributed by MIT Working Papers in Linguistics, Cambridge, MA.
- Son, M. (2006). 'Directed motion and non-predicative PathP in Korean', in P. Svenonius (ed.), *Nordlyd 34.2: Special Issue on Adpositions*. Tromsø: University of Tromsø, 176–99.
- (2007). 'Directionality and resultativity: the cross-linguistic correlation revisited', in M. Bašić et al. (eds.), *Tromsø Working Papers on Language and Linguistics: Nordlyd 34.2, Special Issue on Space, Motion, and Result*. Tromsø: University of Tromsø, 126–64.
- and Svenonius, P. (2008). 'Microparameters of cross-linguistic variation: directed motion and resultatives', in N. Abner and J. Bishop (eds.), *Proceedings of the 27th West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics*. Somerville, MA: Cascadia Proceedings Project, 388–96.
- Sorace, A. and Keller, F. (2005). 'Gradience in linguistic data', *Lingua* 115 (11): 1497–1524.
- Sorenson, J. M., Cooper, W. E., and Paccia, J. M. (1978). 'Speech timing of grammatical categories', *Cognition* 6: 135–53.
- Speas, M. (1990). *Phrase Structure and Natural Language*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Speas, M. (1991). 'Functional heads and the Mirror Principle', *Lingua* 84: 181–214.
- Speer, S. R. and Clifton, C. J. (1998). 'Plausibility and argument structure in sentence comprehension', *Memory and Cognition* 26: 965–78.
- Sportiche, D. (2003). 'Reconstruction, Binding and Scope'. Unpublished manuscript, University of California, Los Angeles.

- Starke, M. (2001). 'Move dissolves into Merge: a theory of locality'. Ph.D. thesis, University of Geneva.
- Stechow A. von (1991). 'Focusing and backgrounding operators', in A. Werner (ed.), *Discourse Particles: Descriptive and Theoretical Investigations on the Logical, Syntactic and Pragmatic Properties of Discourse Particles in German*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 37–84.
- (1995). 'The different readings of *wieder* "again": a structural account', *Journal of Semantics* 13: 87–138.
- Stepanov, A. (2002). 'Late adjunction and Minimalist phrase structure', *Syntax* 4: 94–125.
- Steriade, D. (2001). 'The phonology of perceptibility effects: the P-map and its consequences for constraint organization'. Ms. UCLA.
- Stevens, K. (1998). *Acoustic Phonetics*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Stjepanović, S. (1999). 'What do second position cliticization, scrambling, and multiple wh-fronting have in common?' Doctoral dissertation, University of Connecticut, Storrs.
- Stone, M. (1997). 'Laboratory techniques for investigating speech articulation', in W. J. Hardcastle and J. Laver (eds.), *Handbook of Phonetic Sciences*. Oxford: Blackwell, 11–32.
- Stowe, L. A., Tanenhaus, M. K., and Carlson, G. N. (1991). 'Filling gaps on-line: use of lexical and semantic information in sentence processing', *Language and Speech*, 34: 319–40.
- Stuart-Smith, J. (2007). 'A sociophonetic investigation of postvocalic /r/ in Glaswegian adolescents', *Proceedings of the 16th International Congress of Phonetic Sciences*: 1449–52.
- Sturt, P. (2003). 'The time-course of the application of binding constraints in reference resolution', *Journal of Memory and Language* 48: 542–62.
- Stutterheim, C. von (1997). *Einige Prinzipien der Textproduktion: Empirische Untersuchungen zur Produktion Mündlicher Texte*. Tübingen: Niemeyer.
- Suzuki, T. (1997). 'A theory of lexical functions: light heads in the lexicon and the syntax'. Unpublished dissertation, University of British Columbia.
- Szabolcsi, A. (1997). *Ways of Scope-Taking*. Dordrecht, Boston, and London: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Tada, H. (1992). 'Nominative objects in Japanese', *Journal of Japanese Linguistics* 14: 91–108.
- Takahashi, S. (2006). 'Decompositionality and identity'. Ph.D. thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Talmy, L. (1976). 'Semantic causative types', in M. Shibatani (ed.), *Syntax and Semantics 6: The Grammar of Causative Constructions*. New York: Academic Press, 43–116.
- (1988). 'Force dynamics in language and cognition', *Cognitive Science* 12: 49–100.
- Tanenhaus, M. K., Spivey-Knowlton, M. J., Eberhard, K. M., and Sedivy, J. E. (1995). 'Integration of visual and linguistic information in spoken language comprehension', *Science* 268: 1632–4.

422 *References*

- Teleman, U., Hellberg, S., and Andersson, E. (1999). *Svenska Akademiens Grammatik. Vol. 4. Satser och Meningar*. Stockholm: Nordstedts Ordbok.
- Tenny, C. (1994). *Aspectual Roles and the Syntax-Semantics Interface*. Dordrecht: Kluwer.
- (1996). ‘Short distance pronouns and locational deixis’. LinguistList online conference.
- (2003). *Short Distance Pronouns in Representational Noun Phrases and a Grammar of Sentience*. Ms.
- (2004). ‘Pronoun binding and the grammar of sentience’. Talk presented at the Workshop on Semantic Approaches to Binding Theory, held at the 16th European Summer School in Logic, Language, and Information, Nancy, France.
- Thomas, M. (1988). ‘Submissive passives in Vietnamese’, in L. McLeod, G. Larson, and D. Brentani (eds.), *Proceedings of the 24th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society*. Chicago: CLS.
- Tiedeman, R. (1995). ‘Some remarks on antecedent contained deletion’, in S. Haraguchi and M. Funaki (eds.), *Minimalism and Linguistic Theory*. Hituzi Syobo: Tokyo, 67–103.
- Tokizaki, H. (1999). ‘Prosodic phrasing and bare phrase structure’, in P. Tamanji, M. Hirotami, and N. Hall (eds.), *Proceedings of NELS 29*. Amherst: GLSA, 381–95.
- Tomioka, N. (2006). ‘The interaction between restructuring and causative morphology in Japanese’. *Proceedings of the 2005 Annual Meeting of the CLA*.
- (2007). ‘The distribution and interpretation of adjunct locative PPs’, in A. Asbury, J. Dotlacil, B. Gehrke, and R. Nouwen (eds.), *Syntax and Semantics of Spatial P*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Tomioka, S. (2009). ‘Contrastive topics operate on speech acts’, in M. Zimmermann and C. Féry (eds.), *Information Structure: Theoretical, Typological, and Experimental Perspectives*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 115–38.
- (forthcoming). ‘Resultatives and the typology of causative predicate’, in N. Ono (ed.), *Kekka Koubun Kenkyuu no Shin Shiten [New Perspectives: Research on Resultative Constructions.]* Tokyo: Hitsuji Shobo.
- Tomioka, S. (2007). ‘The Japanese existential possession: a case study of pragmatic disambiguation’, *Lingua* 117: 881–902.
- Torrego, E. (1989). ‘Unergative-unaccusative alternations in Spanish’, MIT Working Papers 10.
- Tortora, C. (2001). ‘Evidence for a null locative in Italian’, in G. Cinque and G. Salvi (eds.), *Current Studies in Italian Syntax: Essays offered to L. Renzi*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 313–26.
- Travis, L. D. (1991). ‘Derived objects, inner aspect, and the structure of VP’. Paper presented at the 22nd Annual Meeting of the North East Linguistics Society (NELS 22), University of Delaware.
- (1992a). ‘Inner aspect and the structure of VP’, *Cahiers Linguistique de l’UQAM* 1: 130–46.

- (1992b). 'Two quirks of structure: non-projecting heads and the Mirror Image Principle', *Journal of Linguistics* 28: 469–84.
- (1994). 'Event phrase and a theory of functional categories', in P. Koskinen (ed.), *Proceedings of the Canadian Linguistics Association*. Toronto: CLA, 559–70.
- (2000a). 'Event structure in syntax', in C. Tenny and J. Pustejovsky (eds.), *Events as Grammatical Objects: The Converging Perspectives of Lexical Semantics and Syntax*. Stanford, CA: CSLI Publications, 145–85.
- (2000b). 'The L-Syntax/S-Syntax boundary: evidence from Austronesian', in I. Paul, V. Phillips, and L. Travis (eds.), *Formal Issues in Austronesian Linguistics*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 167–94.
- (forthcoming). *Inner Aspect: The Articulation of VP*. Dordrecht: Springer Publishers.
- Truckenbrodt, H. (1995). 'Phonological phrases: their relation to syntax, focus and prominence'. Doctoral dissertation, MIT.
- Trueswell, J., Sekerina, I., Hill, N., and Logrip, M. (1999). 'The kindergarten-path effect: studying on-line sentence processing in young children', *Cognition* 73: 89–134.
- Tanenhaus, M., and Garnsey, S. M. (1994). 'Semantic influences on parsing: use of thematic role information in syntactic disambiguation', *Journal of Memory and Language* 33: 285–318.
- Truswell, R. (2007). 'Locality of Wh-Movement and the Individuation of Events'. Ph.D. thesis, University College London.
- Tsimpli, I. M. (1995). 'Focusing in Modern Greek', in K. Kiss (ed.), *Discourse Configurational Languages*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Unsworth, S. (2005). 'Child L2, Adult L2, Child L1: Differences and similarities. A study on the acquisition of direct object scrambling in Dutch'. Ph.D. thesis, Utrecht University.
- Gualmini, A., and Helder, C. (2008). 'Children's interpretation of indefinites in sentences containing negation: a reassessment of the cross-linguistic picture', *Language Acquisition* 15: 315–28.
- Vallduví, E. (1990). '"Only" and focus', *The Penn Review of Linguistics* 14: 143–56.
- (1992). *The Informational Component*. New York: Garland.
- and Engdahl, E. (1996). 'The linguistic realization of information packaging', *Linguistics* 34: 459–519.
- Van de Velde, H. (1996). 'Variatie en Verandering in het Gesproken Standaardnederlands'. Ph.D. thesis, KUN Nijmegen.
- and Hout, R. van (1999). 'The Pronunciation of (r) in Standard Dutch', in R. van Bezooijen and R. Kager (eds.), *Linguistics in the Netherlands 1999*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 177–88.
- — (2001). *R-atitics: Sociolinguistic, Phonetic and Phonological Characteristics of /r/*. Etudes & Travaux 4. Brussels: Institut des Langues Vivantes et de Phonétique, Université Libre de Bruxelles.
- Van der Sandt, R. (1992). 'Presupposition Projection as Anaphora Resolution', *Journal of Semantics* 9: 333–77.

424 *References*

- Van Valin, R. D. Jr (1990). 'Semantic Parameters of Split Intransitivity', *Language* 66 (2): 221–60.
- Vazquez Alvarez, Y. and Hewlett, N. (2007). 'The "trough effect": an ultrasound study', *Phonetica* 64: 105–21.
- Vendler, Z. (1957). 'Verbs and times', *Philosophical Review* 66: 143–60.
- (1967). *Linguistics in Philosophy*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
- Verkuyl, H. (1993). *A Theory of Aspectuality: The Interaction Between Temporal and Atemporal Structure*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- (1999). *Aspectual Issues: Studies on Time and Quantity*. Stanford: CSLI Publications.
- Vergnaud, J. R. and Zubizarreta, M. L. (1992). 'The definite determines and the inahenable constructions in French and in English', *Linguistic Inquiry* 23: 595–652.
- Vermeulen, R. (2008). 'Topics in Japanese: a unified analysis of contrastive and non-contrastive topics'. Ms. University College London.
- (2009). 'Contrast, topic and contrastive topics in Japanese', in *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics: Proceedings of Workshop on Altaic Formal Linguistics 5*: 361–72.
- Verspoor, C. M. (1997). 'Contextually-dependent lexical semantics'. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Edinburgh.
- Vichit-Vadakan, R. (1976). 'The concept of inadvertence in Thai periphrastic causative constructions', in M. Shibatani (ed.), *Syntax and Semantics*. New York: Academic Press, 459–76.
- Vieregge, W. H. and Broeders, A. P. A. (1993). 'Intra- and Interspeaker Variation of /r/ in Dutch', *Eurospeech* 93: 267–70.
- Vikner, S. (1997). 'V-to-I movement and inflection for person in all tenses', in L. Haegeman (ed.), *The New Comparative Syntax*. London and New York: Longman, 189–213.
- Voortman, B. (1994). *Regionale Variatie in het Taalgebruik Van Notabelen. Een Socio-linguïstisch Onderzoek in Middelburg, Roermond en Zutphen*. Universiteit van Amsterdam. Amsterdam: IFOTT
- Wagner, M. (2005). 'Prosody and recursion'. Doctoral dissertation, MIT.
- Ward, G. and Birner, B. (1995). 'Definiteness and the English existential', *Language* 71: 722–42.
- Wason, P. (1965). 'The context of plausible denial', *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior* 4: 7–11.
- (1972). 'In real life negatives are false', *Logique et Analyse* 15: 17–38.
- Watanabe, A. (1992). 'Subjacency and S-structure movement of WH-in-situ', *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 1: 255–91.
- (2003). 'Wh and operator constructions in Japanese', *Lingua* 11: 519–58.
- Wayland, R. (2000). 'Perceptual assimilation and categorical discrimination of Korean stop consonants by native Thai speakers', *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 108 (5): 2652.
- Wechsler, S. (1997). 'Resultative predicates and control', in R. C. Blight and M. J. Moosally (eds.), *Proceedings of the Texas Linguistics Society*, vol. 38. Austin: University of Texas, 307–21.

- (2005a). 'Resultatives under the 'event-argument homomorphism' model of telicity', in N. Erteschik-Shir and T. Rapoport (eds.), *The Syntax of Aspect: Deriving Thematic and Aspectual Interpretation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 255–73.
- (2005b). 'Weighing in on scales: a reply to Goldberg and Jackendoff', *Language* 81 (2): 465–73.
- Westman, M. (1974). *Bruksprosa*. Lund: Liber/Gleerups.
- Whelpton, M. (2006). 'Resultatives in Icelandic – a preliminary investigation', < <http://ling.auf.net/lingBuzz/000292> > .
- (2007). 'Building Resultatives in Icelandic', in E. Bainbridge and B. Agbayani (eds.), *Proceedings of 34th Western Conference on Linguistics (WECOL 2006)*, vol. 17. Fresno, CA: California State University, 478–86.
- White, L. (2009). 'Grammatical theory: interfaces and L2 knowledge', in press in W. C. Ritchie and T. K. Bhatia (eds.), *The New Handbook of Second Language Acquisition*. Leeds: Emerald.
- Whitman, J. (2001). 'Kayne 1994: p.143, fn.3', in G. Alexandrova (ed.), *The Minimalist Parameter*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 77–100.
- Wilkins, W. (1988). 'Thematic structure and reflexivization', in W. Wilkins (ed.), *Syntax and Semantics 21: Thematic Relations*. San Diego: Academic Press, 191–213.
- Williams, A. (2005). 'Complex causatives and verbal valence', Ph.D. thesis, University of Pennsylvania.
- Williams, E. (1980). 'Predication', *Linguistic Inquiry* 11: 203–38.
- (1981). 'Argument structure and morphology', *The Linguistic Review* 1: 81–114.
- (1982). 'The NP cycle', *Linguistic Inquiry* 13 (2): 277–95.
- (1983). 'Against small clauses', *Linguistic Inquiry* 14: 287–308.
- (1985). 'PRO and the subject of NP', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 3: 297–315.
- (1986). 'A reassignment of the functions of LF', *Linguistic Inquiry* 17 (2): 264–300.
- (1987). 'Implicit arguments, the Binding Theory and control', *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 5: 151–80.
- (1988). 'Is LF distinct from S-Structure? a reply to May', *Linguistic Inquiry* 19 (1): 135–46.
- (2008). 'Word order in resultatives', in C. Chang and H. Haynie (eds.), *WCCFL 26 Proceedings*. Somerville, MA: Cascadilla Proceedings Project, 507–15.
- Wolff, P. (2003). 'Direct causation in the linguistic coding and individuation of causal events', *Cognition* 88: 1–48.
- Wurmbrand, S. (2000). *Infinitives*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- (2001). *Infinitives: Restructuring and Clause Structure*. Berlin and New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Yip, M. (1993). 'Cantonese loanword phonology and Optimality Theory', *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 2: 261–91.
- Young, R. W. (2000). *The Navajo Verb System*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.

426 *References*

- Young, R. W. and Morgan, W. (1987). *The Navajo Language: A Grammar and Colloquial Dictionary*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.
- Zacks, J. and Tversky, B. (2001). 'Event structure in perception and conception', *Psychological Bulletin* 127: 3–21.
- Zifonun, G., Hoffmann, L., and Strecker, B. (1997). *Grammatik der Deutschen Sprache. Schriften des Instituts für Deutsche Sprache*, Vol. 7.2. Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter.
- Zribi-Hertz, A. (1989). 'Anaphor binding and narrative point of view - English reflexive pronouns in sentence and discourse', *Language* 65 (4): 695–727.
- Zubizarreta, M. L. (1992). 'The lexical encoding of scope relations among arguments', in T. Stowell and E. Wehrli (eds.), *Syntax and Semantics 26: Syntax and the Lexicon*. San Diego: Academic Press,
- (1998). *Prosody, Focus and Word Order*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Zwart, J.-W. (1997). *Morphosyntax of Verb Movement*. Dordrecht: Kluwer.